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The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHIROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

VOL. XXII NO. 257

BOMBAY: WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 31, 1934

SIXTEEN PAGES

Mahatma Pleads With Congressmen

Work New Constitution Honestly

LABOUR FRANCHISE MUST OPERATE IMMEDIATELY

Retirement Does Not Mean Political 'Harakiri'

WARDHAGANJ, Oct. 30. Mahatma Gandhi has issued the following statement:—
"I received during my silence in Bombay several queries from pressmen. But I had no time to give written replies then. Visitors continued to pour in for whom I had to sacrifice out replies practically till the time of leaving the camp. I will now answer these and some others that have cropped up since."

LETTER OF RESIGNATION
The first is whether I have already tendered my resignation. Formally I had not done so till 28th, but it is presently going in the form of letter addressed to Rajendra Babu and other officials concerned. This does not mean that I cease to take interest in the politics of the country or in its political future. Much less does it mean that I cease to take interest in the welfare of the organisation for whose good I have left it. But what will happen is that I shall cease to be interested in the details of the working of the Congress. And I shall certainly cease to shape the policy of the Congress organisation as I had the privilege of doing up till the last moment of the Session.

TALKS ABOUT NEW CABINET.
Let me give one or two illustrations. Whilst I was observing silence yesterday Rajendra Babu and several members of the Working Committee came to discuss with me the composition of the new Working Committee. Hardly had we proceeded to discuss one or two names, I saw the utter incongruity of what I was doing. I, therefore, immediately wrote out on my scribbling pad, "surely I may not discuss these things now." The members present immediately realised the significance of my remark and they very generously removed themselves to some distance from me and began to discuss in whispers and I may state that up to the time of dictating this at Wardha I am unaware of the composition of the new Working Committee. I was taking a lively interest even up to the time of my departure in the unfortunate Ajmer dispute.

NO LONGER A GUIDE.
But Congressmen may understand from these two illustrations that I will no longer be looked up to for advice or guidance in such matters. If I continue to interest myself in the day to day working of the organisation or in the domestic quarrels not only would the whole of salutary effect of my retirement be undone, but I would become a powerful factor for disturbance, not having the grasp of details which alone has hitherto been the predominant factor in enabling me come to a correct judgment in the vast majority of cases.

My interest in the Congress organisation will henceforth be confined to watching from a distance the enforcement of principles for which the Congress stands.

LEAVE ME ALONE.
Congressmen may, therefore, expect that whenever I feel like giving it (evidently mutilated) criticism of the methods that may be pursued by the organisation as a whole or members as individuals. But this again does not mean that I should be receiving letters as I have hitherto received, asking me for guidance in daily transactions in

connection with the Congress. This they must henceforth seek from the President, whose guidance will, I know, be invaluable or from those in whom they have confidence. I must be left free for the work which I have in mind.

MEANING OF POLITICS.
Let it be borne in mind that I do not regard politics as something different in kind from other national activities. The root meaning of politics is science of citizenship and it was also a remote connection with polished manners and since boundaries of citizenship have been extended as to cover continents the science of politics includes the attainment of the advancement of humanity along all lines, social, moral, economic and political, using the word political here in the narrow sense in which we are accustomed to use it.

CONGRESS PROGRAMME.
Ever since my return to India in 1915, it has been my earnest endeavour to restore the meaning of politics to its root and if we would be truthful through and through, we should recognise that the predominant part of the Congress programme has been progressively social, moral and economic. And it becomes a powerful programme, because it is intimately connected with the political, that is the attainment of the freedom of the country from foreign yoke, not from foreign friendship that is voluntary intercourse on terms of absolute equality with foreign nations.—A.P.

KERNEL WITH HIM.
If Congressmen forget constructive programme and simply confine Congress activities to winning of Assembly and Council elections and of fruitless debates in the Assembly and Councils they will soon find that I have taken with me the kernel of politics and they have kept for themselves only the outermost husk without even the vitamins, but I have no such fear. Parliamentary Congressmen will advance the Congress programmes and by their votes register with the Nation.

A REVELATION.
This session of the Congress has been a revelation to me. I had expected a battle royal with members of the Working Committee about the vital amendments I had suggested and afterwards withdrawal and the equally vital alterations in the constitution on which I had insisted, but which had no connection whatsoever with my retirement from the Congress, but I found that apart from my retirement which they had ascertained was a moral certainty, the members of the Working Committee wanted the amendments after their own fashion.

THEIR FIRST DUTY.
Everyone of them without exception had come to the conclusion that the substitution of words "legitimate and peaceful" by "truthful and non-violent" was necessary because of the ambiguity surrounding the two words: I could not prevent them from enforcing their own independent judgment. The same revelation awaited me on the Subjects Committee. The alteration of the creed was not carried, but it was not summarily rejected. It was referred to Provincial Congress

(Continued on page 3)



Khan Abdul Gaffar Khan addressed a meeting of women in the Jinnah Hall on Monday.

Origin Of Communal Award

NEW DELHI, Oct. 30. In view of the controversy on the Communal Award it will be interesting to know the origin of the Award during the negotiations in London in 1931 at the time of the Second R.T.C. A note on the subject was issued today by the Director of Public Information during October and November 1931, the Second Round Table Conference finished its discussion of provincial subjects and intended to take up consideration of Central Responsibility. This would have included such matters as methods of election, size of Legislative Chambers, Army Financial questions, external affairs, and special responsibilities of Governor-General. But the Minorities Committee of the Conference had failed to reach an agreement. It appeared that each community was anxious to blame another for failure and the Moslems decided that they could not take part in the discussion of Central subjects until they knew what representation they were to get in Central or Federal Legislature.

For some days it seemed probable that the Federal Structure Committee would be stultified in consequence and that the whole question of Central Responsibility might have to be shelved. This was an embarrassment to Indian delegates in general and particularly to Hindus and Sikhs. When the Minorities Committee met once again on November 13th Sir Chimanlal Setalvad initiated the suggestion that the Prime Minister should assume responsibility of giving decision on the communal issue, "which everyone must accept." At the end of that particular meeting, the Prime Minister (in the Chair) said, "Will you, each of you, every member of the Committee, sign a request to me to settle the community question and pledge yourself to accept my decision that I think is a very fair offer."

The Rt. Hon'ble Srinivasa Sastri replied: "We are willing on this side." The Prime Minister continued: "But I do not want any section or any one man. Will the members of this Committee sign a declaration asking me to give a decision even a temporary one, on the community question and say that you will agree. I do not want it now. I say will you put your name to it and give that to me with the assurance that the decision come to will be accepted by you and will be

FOUR MORE LUCKY BOMBAYITES

Winners Of £100 Prize Each In Cambridgeshire Stakes

(SPECIAL CABLE)

LONDON, Oct. 30. The following are the winners of one hundred pound cash prizes in the Cambridgeshire Sweepstakes:—

Apostles, Serpentine Street, Richmond Town, Bangalore.
Dul, Fruit Vendor, Purulia Station, Manbhum.
Swekar, R.A.F. Dring Road, Karachi.
Gul, C/o Forbes Campbell Co., Bunder Road, Karachi.
Shankarbhari Devi, Gajendra-ga, Dakarnagall, Vedha, Sholapur.
Kalidas Nanji, C/o. Dinshaw Mody, Charni Road, Bombay.
Babav, Old Modikhana, Fort, Bombay.
Optimistic Crowd, Bharno District, Burma.
Shreeman, C/o. Dharamchand Varadhaman Company, Kharek Bazar, Bombay.
Ray, C/o. Meyer Nissim, Outram Road, Bombay.
Hopeful Forty, Manbhum Transport Staff, Eleven Pankhabari Post Office, Darjeeling and 29, Galie, Ceylon.

LATER.
Kaiser-i-Hind, Power House, Hinganghat, Shanmughaundam, Tanjore District, Allaji Yaramano, c/o Abdul Cami Mistry, R.G. Mills Ltd., Jubbulpore, Shannon Lodge, Ajmer.
Mo, Ishwar, Jummamiasid Mirchagall, Bombay.
Sublah Penubolu and Yendur Govindu Singh, Stonehousepet, Nellore, Gotumiyam Ismailiyam, Baroda.
Lucky Star, c/o Croft Mody and Co. Box 51, Bombay.
Pahlaj, School Road, Hyderabad; Karmasu, Sparks Street, Rangoon; Patompayayba, Teyyang, Katha District, Upper Burma; Sharoor, Sukkur, Sind; Baigam B. K. Ishwar, Poona; Ishwar Sayaligani, Baroda.
Thakur Helms Road, Bombay.
Bluck, Robert Square, New Delhi; Aungbale, Kyapaukese, Mankyaung Sagahingill Upper Burma; Lord Krishna, Trinobinopoly; Kyekhtyo, Pyinyania Mutgavillare, Pvaon.
Bharat Madoulee, New Bardon, Bombay. (End of draw.)

BOMBAY LEADERS FOR PUNJAB

NEW DELHI, Oct. 30. Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel and Mr. Bhulabhai Desai passed through Delhi this evening by the Frontier Mail. Neither Sardar Patel nor Mr. Desai halted in Delhi. Mr. Desai is going to Lahore and Sardar Patel to Ambala in Rohak in connection with the election campaign.

Pandit Malaviya also came by the same train. He is proceeding to Sirsa to support the candidature of Mr. Thakurdas Bhargava while Sardar Patel is going for supporting Pandit Shamla.

Sardar Patel and Mr. Desai will return to Delhi on November 2. There was a large crowd in the station.—Sardar Patel and Mr. Desai addressed a few words.—United Press.

CAMBRIDGESHIRE PROBABLES

LONDON, Oct. 30. The following are Cambridge-shire corrected probabilities (see lists 25/10, 26/10, 29/10). Childs rides Mate.
Fox, Badruddin.

Five New Members In Congress Cabinet PERSONNEL OF WORKING COMMITTEE

Nariman To Be Only Active Member

Babu Rajendra Prasad the Congress President, after two days' consideration has announced the names of the members of the new Working Committee. The following are the names:—

PRESIDENT:—Babu Rajendra Prasad.

GENERAL SECRETARIES:—Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, Dr. Syed Mahmud and Acharya Kripalani.

TREASURER:—Seth Jinnalal Bajaj.

MEMBERS:—Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel, Khan Abdul Gaffar Khan, Mrs. Naidu, Sardar Sardul Singh, Dr. M. A. Ansari, Maulana Abul Kalam Azad, C. Rajagopalachari, Gangadharrao Deshpande, Dr. Pattabi Sharamayya and Jai Ramdas Daulatram.

During the absence of Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru Mr. K. F. Nariman will act for him.

The President decided to shift the A.I.C.C. Office to Patna with Acharya Kripalani as Working Secretary.—A.P.

SELECTION OF MEMBERS

BOMBAY, October 30.

While the list of names proposed for the new Congress Working Committee just announced substantially corroborates the "Associated Press" forecast sent earlier to-day. It provides few surprises. No Bengal leader replaces the late Mr. Sen Gupta and instead of Acharya Kripalani, acting for Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, he has become the permanent Secretary, replacing Mr. Jai Ramdas Daulatram who is no longer Secretary.

Mr. Nariman who was a permanent member is now only to act for Pandit Jawaharlal during his absence.

Mr. Gangadharrao Deshpande is a new name which has been announced.

Bengal appears to have loomed large according to informed circles in the choice of names. The

President was faced with a somewhat embarrassing position of incurring the displeasure of either the Roy Group or the J. C. Sen-Gupta Group, because if a Bengal representative was to be chosen he had to be chosen from one of these two Groups.

According to Congress circles the bickerings and frequent quarrels in Bengal among Bengal Congressmen considerably discouraged the President from choosing anyone from either Group as that was bound to be the cause for irritation in future. Moreover it was argued that Maulana Abul Kalam Azad, a member from Bengal, would safeguard the interests of the province.

Further, Karnataka, Andhra Desha, Tamil Nadu, Kerala and the Frontier had been unrepresented on the Working Committee during the last four years and it was held that these provinces should have representation. Therefore it was decided that Bombay should be content with one representative, namely, Mrs. Naidu and in view of the trouble in Bengal there should be no representative chosen from either Group. It was also decided that the Punjab should be content with one representative and the other seat should be given to the Frontier. One of the two seats from Bombay has been given to Acharya Kripalani who now becomes the Working Secretary. The seats taken from Bengal were given to Andhra in the person of Mr. Pattabi, while the seat held by Gandhiji has been given to his trusted lieutenant Mr. Rajagopalachari who represents both Tamil Nadu and Kerala.

Mr. Gangadharrao Deshpande replaces Mr. Anney at the same time representing Karnataka also.

Congress circles feel that it is one of the best selections that Rajen Babu could have made although the younger section, particularly the Socialists are disappointed.—A.P.

STOP PRESS

ELECTION MEETING BROKEN UP.

SURAT, Oct. 30.

Roady scenes were witnessed this evening at a meeting stated to be of Sanatanists where Mr. N. N. Anklesaria, candidate for the forthcoming Assembly election from Gujarat constituency was to address on the ensuing elections and request the Sanatanist voters to support his candidature.

The meeting refused to hear the speaker and raised persistent cries of "Down with Anklesaria", "Gandhiji ki Jay", "Bhulabhai ki Jay" and other slogans making it impossible to proceed with the work. This infuriated the orthodox section who attacked the Congress and Gandhi severely. It is stated that several of them resorted to a hand-to-hand fight.

Seeing the situation getting out of control the President declared the meeting postponed amidst uproar. Police help was sought. They arrived at the hall, escorted Mr. Anklesaria to a place of safety and dispersed the gathering.—A.P.

Herbert, Grindleton, W. Rickaby, Mistor, Evans, Latol, Sad Grove, Hot Bun, Ryan, Grand Rounds, No Jockey has been selected for Honily.—Reuters Special.



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Thousands of women attended the Congress Sessions last week either as delegates or visitors. Photo shows a portion of them, seated in the enclosure to the right of the presidential pandal.

MEETING OF HON. MAGISTRATES

Annual Report Discloses Valuable Work Done

The Annual meeting of the Society of the Honorary Presidency Magistrates, Bombay, was held at the Esplanade Police Court on Monday at 6 P.M. The President of the Society, Mr. Meyer Nissim, in presenting the annual report referred to the new courts created by Government for the expeditious disposal of municipal cases and said that the experiment was sure to be a success judging from the fact that during the first 2 sittings 769 cases were disposed of. The report gives a record of the work done by honorary magistrates in the city. Total during 1933 the magistrates sitting in open courts tried 93,178 cases is an achievement which the Society should be proud of. A new feature of the report, not included before, is a detailed account of the activities of the lady magistrates at the Juvenile Court where a very large number of cases of young offenders are dealt with by them under the Bombay Children Act and the special features of which make very interesting reading.

Sir. Pheroze Sethna thanked the retiring President and the Committee for their good work. A new committee was elected for the ensuing year with Mr. P. P. Kapadia as President, Mr. G. L. Winterbotham as vice-president, Mr. H. Royal, and Mr. A. Gouvea Pinto as Secretaries and an influential committee in which Dr. Mrs. Socrates Noronha represents the Women Magistrates of the City and Island of Bombay.

HE CAME FOR MORE— But Got Arrested

An interesting story of house-breaking and theft was narrated before Mr. F. S. Hall, Presidency Magistrate, Mazagaon, on Tuesday, when the Pydhownie Police applied for the remand of one Soma Bechar into Police custody. It appears that at about 5 a.m. on Tuesday the accused climbed the wall of a building situated at Chinchbunder Road and got into the room of the complainant through a rear window. He then removed a trunk, containing clothes and cash from the room. He let the trunk down slowly to the ground below by means of a hook attached to a big bamboo.

Not content with this haul, accused, it is alleged, came back for more, but the noise he made awakened the complainant, who promptly arrested him and handed him over to the Police. The accused was remanded into Police custody till Nov. 5.

EIGHT ARRESTED IN GAMBLING RAID

Eight persons were arrested by the Pydhownie Police on Monday afternoon on the charge of being found gambling with playing cards and money in a common gamine house situated on the second floor of Bori's Chawl between Sakkar Galli and Dhobi Galli.

All the accused were enlarged on bail by the Presidency Magistrate, Second Court, Mazagaon today.

PRESS WORKERS' CONFERENCE

Committee Appointed To Make Arrangements

At the meeting of the representatives of press workers from various parts of the country called by the Lal Baita Press Kamgar Union, Bombay, on Sunday last it was unanimously decided to convene an All-India Press Workers' Conference by the end of December 1934.

The Conference will meet at some place in the United Provinces and one of the questions to be considered by it will be the inauguration of a central All-India organisation of Press workers.

An organising committee composed of the following persons with powers to co-opt has been appointed to make the necessary arrangements for the conference and to prepare a draft constitution for the proposed central organisation:—(1) D. K. Dhole, Bombay; (2) T. G. Chavhar, Poona; (3) M. B. Khadke, Sholapur; (4) B. Bharati, Ahmedabad; (5) K. N. Ramanna, Benares; (6) Rajaram Shastri, Cawnpore; (7) Fazil Karim, Delhi; (8) Abdul Majid, Lahore; (9) R. Sharma, Lucknow; (10) Rati Kanti Sarkar, Calcutta. Mr. K. N. Ramanna has been appointed the Secretary of the Organising Committee.

NEED FOR ALL-INDIA ORGANIZATION

Bombay Workers Asked To Strengthen Union

There was a big rally of Press workers at the public meeting organised by the Lal Baita Press Kamgar Union on Sunday evening, at Hira Bag Hall, when press workers' leaders from different provinces delivered speeches on the need for bringing into existence a Central All-India organisation of press workers. Mr. D. K. Dhole presided.

Mr. Dhole in his opening remarks explained the resolutions of the meeting of Press workers' representatives from different parts of the country which had been held in the morning. He called upon the Press workers in Bombay to strengthen their class union and to help in making the forthcoming All-India Press Workers' Conference a big success. Mr. Ramanna Shastri, President of the Benares Press Kamachari Sangh and Secretary of the Organising Committee of the All-India Press Workers' Conference, then addressed the gathering. He said that the press was at present an important instrument in the hands of the capitalists for the purpose of keeping the masses in cultural bondage and that it was primarily the task of the press workers to change the existing conditions so as to make the press a powerful means in the struggle of the masses for complete emancipation.

He emphasized the need of unity on a wide scale and described how the "Nava Kal" strike in Bombay had found its echo in the successful strike of the Saraswati Press Workers in Benares.

Mr. Rajaram Shastri, President of the Cawnpore Press Kamachari Sangh, expressed satisfaction at the decision to hold the All-India Press Workers' Conference in the United Provinces. He said it was his experience that the owners who posed as nationalists were the most ruthless in ex-

DEPOSIT NOT RETURNED

Allegations Against Managing Director

In obedience to an immediate summons issued by Mr. Oscar H. Brown, Presidency Magistrate, Third Court, Bombay on Ishwar Ramchand, Managing Director of the National Petroleum Company to answer a charge of criminal breach of trust in respect of Rs. 1,500, Mr. Mohanlal M. Desai, Advocate, produced the accused in Court.

Counsel applied for exemption of his attendance as the accused had important business to attend to at Calcutta and Simla. The Magistrate granted the application, on the accused depositing in Court Rs. 1,500 in cash, and adjourned the hearing to December 4.

Mr. Brijmohan K. Sharma, of Jaipur State, the complainant alleged that he sent to the firm of the accused a sum of Rs. 1,500 as a deposit to obtain the agency for the sale of kerosine oil in Kotah-Bayana territory.

The accused sent the complainant some forms to fill up and also intimated that he could not appoint him as agent for the area for which he had made his application.

Complainant then demanded the return of the deposit of Rs. 1,500. The accused, instead of complying with either of these demands, it is alleged, asked the complainant to take up shares in his company which had been converted into a limited concern.

The complainant was not willing to accept the proposal and made repeated demands for the return of the money. Failing to receive the amount, the complainant came to Bombay and saw the accused but was not paid.

The complainant then filed this complaint charging the accused with criminal breach of trust.

Mr. Ardeshir Birdie, appeared for the complainant, and Mr. Mohanlal M. Desai defended the accused.

ARRESTED WITH CLOTH IN HIS POSSESSION

Mustapha Hantulla was arrested by the Kalachowki Police in the early hours of Tuesday. He had with him a bundle of cloth of various sizes and colours, including five lengths of unbleached cloth. When questioned, he could not give a satisfactory account of his possession of the bundle nor could he give any reason for his presence on the road at such an early hour. He was placed before the Presidency Magistrate, 5th Court, Dadar, and as he could not furnish the sum of Rs. 30 for release on bail, he was remanded to police custody till the 9th November.

plotting and harassing their workers.

Mr. Fazil Karim, President of the Delhi Press Workers' Union and Com. K. N. Joglekar then spoke.

The President then welcomed Mr. Potkar, Secretary of the Lal Baita Ginn Kamgar Union who had just been released after serving his sentence of two and a half years, and garlanded him on behalf of the Union.

"The Internationale" was then sung and the meeting terminated amidst shouts of "Victory to the Red Flag."

THE THING— For Which You Were Waiting It is Now Before You!



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Indian National Congress

Names Of Presidents And Number Of Delegates From Inception (1885) To 1934

(Compiled by—Aravind N. Shastri.)

The following is the list of the Presidents together with the number of delegates of the Indian National Congress from its very inception in 1885 upto the present year:—

Year & Place	Name	No. of delegates.
1885 (Bombay)	Umeshchandra Bonnerji	72
1886 (Calcutta)	Dadabhai Nawroji	434
1887 (Madras)	Badruddin Taiyabji	607
1888 (Allahabad)	George Yule	1248
1889 (Bombay)	Sir William Wedderburn	1869
1890 (Calcutta)	Sir Pherozshah Mehta	702
1891 (Nagpur)	Rao Saheb Anand Charlu	812
1892 (Allahabad)	Umeshchandra Bonnerji	625
1893 (Lahore)	Dadabhai Nawroji	867
1894 (Madras)	Alfred Webb, M.P.	1163
1895 (Poona)	Surendranath Bannerji	1584
1896 (Calcutta)	Mahammad Rahimtoolla Sayani	784
1897 (Amraoti)	C. Shankaran Nair	692
1898 (Madras)	Anand Mohan Bose	614
1899 (Lucknow)	Rameshchandra Dutt, C.I.E.	740
1900 (Lahore)	N. G. Chandavarkar	587
1901 (Calcutta)	Dinshaw Edulji Vachha	896
1902 (Allahabad)	Surendranath Bannerji	471
1903 (Madras)	Lal Mohan Ghosh	538
1904 (Bombay)	Sir Henry Cotton	1010
1905 (Benares)	Gopal Krishna Gokhale	758
1906 (Calcutta)	Dadabhai Nawroji	1063
1907 (Surat)	Ras Bihari Ghosh	900
1908 (Madras)	Ras Bihari Ghosh	626
1909 (Lahore)	Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya	243
1910 (Allahabad)	Sir William Wedderburn	636
1911 (Calcutta)	Pandit Bishannarayan Dhar	446
1912 (Patna)	Nawab Saiyad Mahammad	207
1913 (Karachi)	Rao Bahadur Rangnath Nrusingh Mudholker	550
1914 (Madras)	Bhupendranath Bose	866
1915 (Bombay)	Satyendra Prasad Sinha	225
1916 (Lucknow)	Ambikacharan Mazumdar	239
1917 (Calcutta)	Shrinati Annie Besant	497
1918 (Bombay)	Sayed Hasan Imam	498
1918 (Delhi)	Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya	4869
1919 (Amritsar)	Motilal Nehru	6070
1920 (Calcutta)	Lala Lajpatrai	5837
1920 (Nagpur)	Vijay Raghavacharya	14582
1921 (Allahabad)	Hakim Ajmal Khan	6234
1922 (Gaya)	Deshbandhu C. R. Das	3848
1922 (Delhi)	Abul Kalam Azad	.....
1923 (Cocanada)	Maulana Muhammad Ali	1661
1924 (Belgaum)	Mahatma Gandhi	1844
1925 (Cawnpur)	Smt. Sarojini Naidu	2688
1926 (Gauhati)	Srinivas Iyengar	.....
1927 (Madras)	Dr. M. A. Ansari	2711
1928 (Calcutta)	Pandit Motilal Nehru	5221
1929 (Lahore)	Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru	.....
1930	.....	.....
1931 (Karachi)	Sardar Vallabhbhai	.....
1932 (Delhi)	Sheth Ranchoodas	.....
1933 (Calcutta)	Nelli Sengupta	2500
1934 (Bombay)	Rajendra Babu	.....

NAMES OF CHAIRMEN OF RECEPTION COMMITTEE

From 1885 To 1934

(Compiled By—Aravind N. Shastri)

The following is the list of Chairmen of the Reception Committee from 1885 to 1934:—

Name & Place	Name of Reception-Chairman.
1885 (Bombay)	Dr. Rajendra Mitra
1886 (Calcutta)	Raja Sir T. Madhav Rao
1887 (Madras)	Pandit Ayodhyanathji
1888 (Allahabad)	Sir Pirozshah Mehta
1889 (Bombay)	.....
1890 (Calcutta)	Shri Manmohan Ghosh
1891 (Nagpur)	Shri C. Narayanswami Naidu
1892 (Allahabad)	Pandit Vishvambharnath
1893 (Lahore)	Sardar Dayalsinh Majithia
1894 (Madras)	P. Rangia Naidu
1895 (Poona)	Rao Bahadur V. M. Bhide
1896 (Calcutta)	Sir Rameshchandra Mitra
1897 (Amraoti)	G. S. Khaparde
1898 (Madras)	M. Subbarao Pantulu
1899 (Lucknow)	Bansilal Singh
1900 (Lahore)	Rao Bahadur Kali Prasanna Rai
1901 (Calcutta)	Maharaja Bahadur Jagadindranath
1902 (Allahabad)	Diwan Bahadur Ambalal Desai
1903 (Madras)	Nawab Saiyad Mahammad Saheb
1904 (Bombay)	Sir Pirozshah Mehta
1905 (Benares)	Munshi Madhola
1906 (Calcutta)	Dr. Ras Bihari Ghosh
1907 (Surat)	Tribhuvandas Malvi
1908 (Madras)	Diwan Bahadur Krishnaswami Rao
1909 (Lahore)	Shri Harkishanlal
1910 (Allahabad)	Pandit Sunderlalji
1911 (Calcutta)	Shri Bhupendranath Basu
1912 (Patna)	Maulana Mazharul Haq
1913 (Karachi)	Harchandrai Vishandas
1914 (Madras)	Sir S. Subramaniam
1915 (Bombay)	Dinshaw Edulji Vachha
1916 (Lucknow)	Pandit Jagatnarayanlal
1917 (Calcutta)	Rai Bahadur Vaikunthnath Sheth
1918 (Bombay)	Sir Vithalabhai J. Patel
1919 (Delhi)	Hakim Ajmal Khan
1920 (Amritsar)	Swami Shradhdhanandji
1920 (Calcutta)	.....
1920 (Nagpur)	Sheth Jannalal Bajaj
1921 (Allahabad)	Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel
1922 (Gaya)	Vrajkishore Prasadji
1922 (Delhi)	Dr. M. A. Ansari
1923 (Cocanada)	Konda Vankatappa
1925 (Belgaum)	Gangadharrao Deshpande
1925 (Cawnpur)	Dr. Murarilal Sharma
1926 (Gauhati)	T. R. Phukan
1927 (Madras)	C. N. Mathuranga Mudaliar
1928 (Calcutta)	Shri Sen-gupta
1929 (Lahore)	Dr. Satyapal
1930	.....
1931 (Karachi)	Dr. Choitram Gidvani
1932 (Delhi)	.....
1933 (Calcutta)	.....
1934 (Bombay)	Sjt. K. F. Nariman

National Tragedy If Such Institution Is Allowed To Die

Influential Appeal To Public To Support Indian Women's University

The following appeal has been issued on behalf of the Shree-mati Nathibai Damodar Thackersey Indian Women's University Fund Committee, Bombay, under the signatures, among others, of Mahatma Gandhi, Babu Rajendra Prasad, Mrs. Naidu, Pandit Malaviya, and Dr. Ansari:—

Prof. Dhondo Keshav Karve has devoted the major part of his life, to the cause of imparting higher education to the Indian women, and the Indian Women's University at Poona has been the result solely of his long untiring efforts and great self-sacrifice.

It is now nearly 18 years since the University came into existence. There are at present affiliated to the University four colleges at Ahmedabad, Baroda, Bombay and Poona and 16 high schools at important towns such as Bombay, Nagpur, Ahmedabad, Poona, Belgaum, Deccan Hyderabad, Baroda, Surat, Hyderabad (Sind) and others. The total number of girls receiving education in these institutions number over 2,500. Arrangements have been made to impart education in different vernaculars such as Gujarathi, Marathi, Telugu, Hindi, etc. at different places.

TRUSTEES V. SYNDICATE.

For the last ten years the University has had the good fortune of enjoying the income from the interest accruing from the magnificent donation of Rs. 15 lakhs by the late Sir Vithaldas Thackersey. Since last two years this interest amount has not been paid to the University owing to some differences of opinion between the Trustees of the Fund and the Syndicate of the University, with the result that the last two years have been the

most trying period in the whole history of the University. The total annual expenditure of the University is about Rs. 70,000, and with all the self-sacrifice of Prof. Karve and his co-workers and despite all efforts at economy there is still an annual deficit of Rs. 30,000 to 35,000.

"A NATIONAL TRAGEDY"

Under such financial stress the University had to draw upon its permanent fund for the last two years. The University is the only institution of its kind catering to the needs of higher education for women only, without distinction of caste, creed or sect. There are to be found among the successful graduates as also among the present students receiving education under the University women belonging to Muslim, Christian, Parsee and Hindu communities. It will be a national tragedy if such an institution is allowed to die, not for want of a band of selfless workers, but for want of funds. It is, therefore, upto every Indian to contribute his mite to this unique and most useful national institution.

We, therefore, earnestly hope that every Indian will come forward with generous help and contribute his quota in saving this national institution from temple ruin. The Fund Committee, Bombay, desires to close its collection work, as early as possible, so whatever help that may be given may please be forwarded to Mr. L. R. Phadnis, the indefatigable Vice-Chairman of the Fund's Committee. Whatever help is generously given by the public will be handed over to the University through Prof. Dhondo Keshav Karve. (The collected donation will be handed over to the University through Prof. Karve).

BOMBAY MUST CONTRIBUTE HER MITE

Appeal To Philanthropic Citizens On Behalf Of Assam In Distress

Sjt. Purna Chandra Sarmah Secretary, the Congress Relief Committee Nowgong (Assam) and four other Congress workers have issued the following appeal to the citizens of Bombay:—

We are grateful to the Citizens of Bombay and Ahmedabad for their timely help in Assam's hour of distress. It is due to the generosity of the Citizens of Bombay that thousands of women and children were clothed and saved from starvation. We highly appreciate and gratefully acknowledge the services of Srimati Amrit Kaur, Jamlat Singh in the cause of these flood afflicted people.

Much of the work is over now but a few thousands of rupees are still required to continue the distribution of food-stuff relief till next December when the people expect some harvest. The unfortunate peasants had also lost 21,000 cattle during the floods and houses of many collapsed or were washed away and help is needed for these matters also. To save the thousands from cold no less than 10,000 blankets are urgently needed.

We, the delegates from Assam to the Session of the 'Indian National Congress' held this week in Bombay, appeal to the Citizens of this most philanthropic city of India to contribute their mite and help the needy flood afflicted people of Assam in their calamity and for this the Assamese people will ever remember Bombay with a feeling of sincere gratitude.

RICE CROP IN C. P. AND BERAR

Sowings Made In Favourable Weather, Says Forecast

NAGPUR, Oct. 29. The first forecast of the rice crop of the C. P. and Berar for the season 1934-35 which has been published by the Government says:—

Light rain fell in the first half of June and the regular monsoon set in by the third week of the month. The monsoon current was very strong towards the end of the month and moderate to heavy showers fell all over the province till about the middle of July followed by a break of about a week. Rainfall was general and heavy during the greater part of August and a

break set in towards the end of the month. The weather in September was seasonable in the principal rice growing districts and the crop was not affected to any extent by heavy rain in the northern districts.

Sowings were made under favourable conditions and germination was successful everywhere though in a few isolated places in Balaghat some resowing was necessary on account of the damage done to seed plots by excessive rain. Transplantation, weeding and basic operations were generally completed in time. The crop is in good condition and prospects are hopeful.

The total area sown in the Central Provinces and Berar is estimated to be 5,697,381 acres. It exceeds the corresponding area of 5,632,249 acres and the actual area of 5,637,073 acres of last year by 1 per cent, respectively.—United Press.

ROPE TRICK IS POSSIBLE

So Declares Yogi, Who Offers To Prove Words

PRETORIA, (By Mail). A South African-born Indian named R. Jaysir Singh announces that he is prepared to do the traditional Indian rope trick in England or anywhere else in the world. All he asks is that his expenses in connection with the performance of the trick shall be defrayed.

His action has been prompted solely by the statement of Lord Amthill at a recent meeting of the Magic Circle in London, when Lord Amthill declared that £50,000 instead of £500 might as well be offered for a performance of the Indian rope trick, since it was impossible to perform.

Jaysir Singh is ready to plant a rope in about five barrels full of sand and will make it gradually rise into the air. Then he is willing to allow any boy, aged about 12, to climb that erect rope.

EXPERT MAGICIAN.

Jaysir Singh claims that he is a yogi and that he has had a long experience in magic-making. He is a young man, fluent in English, and laden with all sorts of documents concerning his professional career as a magician.

He claims to have staged 173 successful firewalking demonstrations, eaten over 2,000 glass tumblers, and poked many thousands of pins through the width of his neck. His printed bills bear this out to a certain extent.

Jaysir confessed that he has not yet done the rope trick.

"I have not done it because it is difficult and costly," he said. "But in my book of Magic it is written how the trick may be done. I have studied it and now I am ready to do it whenever they wish. They must take me to England with my European assistant and all my books and apparatus. Within a month of my landing I shall be ready to do the trick which they say cannot be done."

DUTCH PLANE DISASTER

Enquiry Concludes After Examination Of Witnesses

ALLAHABAD, Oct. 30. The enquiry into the Dutch Plane Disaster, (in which the Pander S 4 machine was reduced to ashes), held in camera, has concluded. Flight-Lieutenant Carey and the driver of the car carrying the floodlight were also examined.

The members are returning to Delhi to-day. The findings will be submitted to Government in due course.—A.P.

DEVELOP ENGINE TROUBLE

Jones And Waller Return To Allahabad

ALLAHABAD, Oct. 30. Cathcart Jones and Waller took off at 5.45 a.m. but returned after ten minutes owing to engine trouble. They had intended to alight at Karachi. They hope, after the necessary adjustments, to be able to restart in a few hours.—A.P.

MISS THOMPSON LEAVES CALCUTTA

CALCUTTA, Oct. 30. Miss Freda Thompson the young Australian aviatrix who left London on September 29, was held up through crashing at Athens and who arrived at Dumdum yesterday, left for Rangoon this morning.—United Press.

AIRSPPEED COURIER REACHES MELBOURNE

MELBOURNE, October 30. Squadron-Leader Stodart and K. G. Stodart, piloting the Airspeed Courier "A-S-5" arrived at 12.55 noon here.—Reuter.

Jones And Waller Leave Karachi

ALLAHABAD, Oct. 30. Cathcart Jones and Waller left for Karachi at 1.45 p.m.—A. P.

An elderly woman and her small niece were at a cricket match when it started to rain, and the players ran for shelter. The little girl said: Surely a little shower like this ought not to stop the game?"

Auntie (doing her best): "Well, my dear, if you notice, only three of them are provided with mudguards."

Snobbery Deprives Quadrangular Cricket Of Class Players

Major Naidu Likely To Captain Hindu XI Which Is In Search Of All-Rounders

(From Our Cricket Correspondent)

Speculation is rife in cricket circles as to the captaincy of the Hindu XI in the Quadrangular Tournament. Partisans of Professor D. B. Deodhar think he will supplant Major C. K. Naidu, but I can safely predict that the latter will be appointed Captain and L. P. Jai, Vice-Captain. The Hindus who are badly in need of some all-rounders, are searching for new talent.

The Bombay Gymkhana are trying to recruit first class European cricketers. Their task is rather difficult as there are very few top notches in the Presidency.

The Quadrangular Cricket Committee could get over the difficulty of a mediocre European team by calling it a Presidency XI and selecting Anglo-Indian and Indian Christian players of first class calibre.

I understand that The Rest pleaded for inclusion in the Quadrangular series by suggesting a Pentangular Tournament, but the Committee have been deaf to their entreaties. This means the exclusion of several class players like G. Richards, P. A. D'Avoine, O. Gonsalves and A. C. Petreia. A combined Presidency XI would field a stronger team than a European one. The Bombay Europeans have often been trounced by The Rest, and as sportsmen, they should recognise the justice of the claims of the minorities to play in the Quadrangular Tournament.

H. E. the Governor, who is such a keen cricketer ought to give a lead by inviting the players mentioned to play for his team, thus eliminating the snobbery, which has deprived the Presidency of some fine cricketers. In Bengal Anglo-Indians, Armenians and Christians play on the same side as Europeans, but in Bombay, the "burra sahibs" have never relished the idea of combined cricket. Why there should be such snobbery in local cricket, is beyond understanding. When the Board of Cricket Control in India succeeds in killing communal contests, the Europeans will be forced to play in combined cricket, otherwise they will have to drop out altogether.

Harry Mizler Loses British Lightweight Title

Forced To Retire By Kid Berg Whose Body Attack Proved Champion's Undoing

LONDON, Oct. 29.

At the Albert Hall in the boxing match for the British Lightweight Championship, scheduled for fifteen rounds, Kid Berg (Whitechapel) defeated Harry Mizler (Mile End) the holder, who retired at the end of the tenth round.

Berg's fierce two-handed tear-away fighting overcame Mizler's upright long-distance boxing. Mizler faced the onslaught coolly in the earlier rounds, displaying

splendid defence, and repeatedly jabbed Berg's face with straight lefts, but Berg later hammered his way to victory and capped the champion's strength with telling lefts and rights to the body. Mizler was very tired at the end of the tenth round when his nose and mouth were bleeding, and he decided to retire.

This was Berg's first attempt to win a British Championship, though he had twice fought for a World Title.—Reuter's Special Service.

NEW ENGLISH HORSES FOR INDIA

Jockeys Carslake & Munro Expected Shortly

(From Our Racing Correspondent). The following English horses have been sold to Indian buyers:— Dame Agnes gelding, Fabulous, and Rambler. They have been shipped to India.

"Brownie" Carslake, the famous Australian jockey, will be leaving England for India shortly to ride for the Maharaja of Kashmir again.

Munro is expected in Bombay early next month to ride for Roy Higgins's stable.

CAPTAIN EYSTON BREAKS MOTOR RECORDS

New Figures Established At Monthery Track

LONDON, Oct. 29. Captain George Eyston has established several new records for the 11,000 C. C. class of motor at the Monthery track in his M. G. magic magnet. The records which had for six years been held by the French driver of an Amilcar, included those for one, five and ten miles, and for five and ten kilometres, the speed in each case exceeding 128 miles per hour.—B. O. W.

HIGH STANDARD OF AMATEUR BOXING

Madras Governor Gives Certificates To Participants

MADRAS, (By Mail). "Don't stand back when you are shaking the man. When you give one blow, why not another? Why do you stand back? That is not boxing," said H. E. the Governor of Madras presiding over an Amateur Boxing Tourney last night.

The Tourney was got up by the newly formed Madras Amateur Boxing Association. H. E. Sir George Frederick Stanley has during the last five years of his stay in Madras done much to the formation of the Amateur Boxing Association. This show is practically the farewell boxing show got up in honour of H. E.'s interest in boxing at Madras.

HIGH STANDARD. The standard of boxing was very

high and clean. Altogether there were 17 fights. The refereeing was in the hands of Lt. J. W. Trekawney of the Suffolk Regiment while the judging was done by Lieut. Marsh of the Suffolk Regiment and Mr. A. E. Ingram of the Burma Shell Company. Bouts over, His Excellency distributed certificates to the several participants in the night's boxing. His Excellency made an interesting speech and concluded by saying, "I hope to hear in the future that amateur boxing in Madras is a strong as ever and that you in the city evince increased interest in fighting in the boxing rings and nowhere else."—United Press.

City And Suburbs

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS

To-day

Hindu: Asse Vad 9, 1990.
Muslim: Rajab 21, 1353.
Parsi: Ardibehesht 25, 136.
Sunset: 6h. 35m.
High Water: 5.58, 18.28.
Low Water: 13.29, 29.57.
Results of B.E. (Civil and Mechanical) Examinations, University Building 2 p.m.
Municipal Standing Committee 4-10 p.m.

THURSDAY, Nov. 1
S. S. Ramnana with English mails of Oct. 18 due at 3 p.m.
Municipal Corporation, 3-10 p.m.
S. S. Ramnana with homeward mails sails at 1 p.m.
Results of B.A. (Pass) and B.Sc. (Subsidiary) Examinations, University Buildings, 2 p.m.
Municipal Corporation, 4-10 p.m.

POST-GRADUATE ASSOCIATION
There will be a clinical meeting to-day (Wednesday) at 3 p.m.

DAILY AMUSEMENTS

REGAL—"Treasure Island". Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.

CAPITOL—"The Lost Patrol". Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.

PATHE—"Building Drummond Strikes Back". Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.

KRISHNA—"Amrit Manthan". Daily at 6-15 and 10 p.m.

MAJESTIC—"Sethu Bandhan". Daily at 5-15, 8 a.m. 10-30 p.m.

IMPERIAL—"Garib-ki-Duniya". Daily at 5-30, 8 and 10-30 p.m.

WEST END—"Naughty Girl". Daily at 5-15 and 10-45 p.m.

PALACE—"Yes Mr. Brown". Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.

EDWARD—"Tarzan The Ape Man". Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.

KOHINOOR—"Roman Scandals". Daily at 5, 7-30 and 10 p.m.

GLOBE—"Johar-e-Shamsher". Daily 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m.

WELLINGTON—"All Disney Programme". Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.

CARLTON—"Hell Below". Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.

EXCELSIOR—"Return of the Terror". Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.

TO-DAY ON RADIO

12 noon, Indian Selected Hour. 1-6 p.m. Bombay Market rates. European Lunch Time Music. 2 p.m. Close down.

5 p.m. European Programme. House- hold Talk by 4-5. 5-30 p.m. Relay of Music from Regal Cinema. 6-30 p.m. Indian Programme of Light songs. 7-30 p.m. Interval. 8 p.m. Empire relay if reception is satisfactory. 8-10 p.m. General and Commercial News in Hindi. 9 p.m. Talk—"Topics of Today". 9-10 p.m. Weather and other news. 9-10 p.m. Musical Interlude. 9-15 p.m. "Dramatic Verse". 10 p.m. SB The Bombay Studio Orchestra. 11 p.m. Close down.

Empire Broadcasting

7-15 p.m. Big Ben. The Trocadero Cinema Orchestra, directed by Alfred van Dam. Relay from the Troxy Cinema, London. 8-30 p.m. All Hallows Eve. A Programme in Praise of Halloween. Devised and Produced by William MacLurg. 9 p.m. The Bourne-mouth Municipal Orchestra, Conductor, Richard Austin. Relay from the Pavilion, Bournemouth. 9-15 p.m. Talk: "Under Big Ben." Mr. Howard Marshall. 10 p.m. A Band Concert. 10-30 p.m. The News. 10-45 p.m. The London Zig-zag Orchestra, conducted by Ernest Leggett. 11-15 p.m. Close down.

WIRELESS SET WITHOUT LICENSE

Restaurant Proprietor Fined Rs. 100

Mr. Vallabhai Umeshbhai Patel, Proprietor of the Kalyan Bhuvan Hindu Restaurant, at Kalyan, was prosecuted before the Resident First Class Magistrate Kalyan on Monday for establishing, maintaining and working a wireless set without a valid license.

The accused was found guilty and the Magistrate convicted and sentenced him to pay a fine of Rs. 100 or in default to suffer rigorous imprisonment for 3 months.

A. I. PRESS WORKERS' CONFERENCE

Will Meet In U. P. In December

The Hon. Secretary of the Lal Batta Press Workers' Union writes: At a meeting of the representatives of press workers from various parts of the country called by the Lal Batta Kangar Union, Bombay on Sunday, it was unanimously decided to convene an All-India Press Workers' Conference by the end of December 1934. The conference will meet at some place in the United Provinces and one of the questions to be considered by it will be the inauguration of a central All-India organisation of press workers.

An organising committee composed of the following persons with powers to co-opt has been appointed to make the necessary arrangements for the conference, to prepare a draft constitution for the proposed central organisation, etc.—(1) D. K. Dhole, Bombay; (2) T. G. Chavhar, Poona; (3) N. B. Khadke, Sholapur; (4) B. Bharti, Ahmedabad; (5) K. N. Ramanna, Benares; (6) Rajataru Shastri, Calcutta; (7) Fazli Karim, Delhi; (8) Abdul Majid, Lahore; (9) R. Sharma, Lucknow; (10) Rati Kanti Sarkar, Calcutta.

Mr. K. N. Ramanna has been appointed the Secretary of the Organising Committee.

JAVA SUGAR IMPORT

OKHA PORT, Oct. 30.
S. S. Nizam of Asiatic Steam Navigation Company arrived on the 23rd instant, discharged 700 tons of sugar from Java and left on 24th instant.—A. P.

SIX FISHERMEN'S APPEAL REJECTED

Convicted For Assaulting Policemen

(From Our Correspondent) THANA, Oct. 30.

Mr. M. A. Bhaye, the Sessions Judge of Thana, to-day delivered judgment in the appeal filed by Mr. M. M. Karbhari on behalf of Narayan Vithal and five other fishermen, who were convicted in August last by the first class magistrate at Palghar on charges of rioting and causing hurt to two policemen on duty, and were sentenced to three months' rigorous imprisonment and fine of Rs. 50 or in default one month's additional imprisonment.

The prosecution story was that on the application of an oilman for protection from certain fishermen, who had thrown stones at his house during the Holi holidays, a police party was kept on the watch. Enraged at the action of the oilman in seeking police protection about fishermen collected in front of his house and began to throw stones. When the police asked the crowd to disperse, they took a threatening attitude. While police constable was going to report the matter to the officer at the station, several fishermen were alleged to have attacked him. The police party, while trying to rescue the constable, was compelled to seek shelter in a house closely followed them and assaulted them with the result that two policemen, who sustained injuries, had to be removed to the hospital.

In all 25 persons were put under arrest, but ten of them were later let off. Out of the 15 accused, one was discharged, eight acquitted for want of sufficient evidence, and the remaining six appellants were convicted and sentenced.

The Sessions Judge upheld the lower court's order and dismissed the appeal.

BANGALORE PRIZES FOR BEST ESSAYS

"Utility Of Honesty In Trade" And "Economic Sphere Of Life"

The Dharma Samaja Chikpet, Bangalore City offers two prizes for each of the following subjects: 1. "Utility of Honesty in Trade." First Prize Rs. 100 for the best essay on the subject. Second Prize Rs. 50 for the next best essay on it.

2. "Economic Sphere of Life." First Prize Rs. 100 for the best essay on the subject. Second Prize Rs. 50 for the next Best essay on it.

The Essays must reach the office of the Dharma Samaja not later than 30th November 1934. It may be either in English or in Kannada and should not exceed 6000 (six thousand) words. May be typed or written (legibly) on one side of the paper.

Persons of either sex without any distinction of cast, creed or colour are eligible for entry into competition. The founder of the Dharma Samaja shall decide the Prizes in consultation with a committee of four selected by him.

Persons above thirty years of age are not intended to compete for the second essay.

MUSLIM EDUCATIONAL WEEK IN MADRAS

Will Be Observed In Last Week Of November

MADRAS, Oct. 29.

The Executive Committee of the Mahomedan Educational Association of Southern India at its meeting held under the presidency of Sir Mohamed Usman on the 26th instant resolved to celebrate the Muslim Education Week in the last week of November in the City of Madras and suburbs, to popularise the work of the Association, to enlist a large number of new members to the Association for the current year and to make preparations for collections in Ramzan towards the scholarship fund of the Association.

A public meeting of Muslims, men and women will be held in the Lawley Hall with strict Purdah arrangements for Muslim ladies and gentlemen will address the gathering on "Islam and Charity—reform in the present system of indiscriminate charity."

A series of talks on "Choice of studies and careers for Muslim youth" will also be arranged in that week and prominent speakers will be approached to address the Muslim students on that occasion.—A. P.

SIR COWASJI WANTS JUSTICE

Claims, He Is Best Candidate From City For Assembly

Under the auspices of the Parsi Federal Council a public meeting was held on Tuesday at the Sir Cowasji Jehangir Hall. Sir Byramjee Jeejeebhoy presided.

Speeches were delivered by many speakers, the subject being "The Assembly Elections".

THEIR CREDIT AT STAKE

After recounting the past services rendered by Sir Cowasji Jehangir to the country, the President said the citizens of Bombay would be doing the barest justice to Sir Cowasji by returning him to the Central Legislature. He also asked the audience the majority of whom were Parsis, to remember that the Parsi credit was at stake at the present juncture.

Mr. H. C. Coyaji said that Sir Cowasji stood for no party, that he had no Communal bias, and that the interests of the minorities would be best served by sending an independent candidate like him into the Assembly.

LET PUBLIC JUDGE

Sir Cowasji, speaking next, stated that people should vote for him on his own merits. He said he would leave the public to judge the different candidates on their individual merits and not as some Congressman had said "I would vote even for a donkey if he were put up for the election by the Congress." He said that it was necessary that the country should send their best men to the Central Legislature and he was sure that at the present moment he was the best candidate standing from the city.

CONGRESS AND MODERATES

Mr. Barucha, another speaker stated that there was practically no difference between the moderates' goal of Dominion Status and the Congress goal of Complete independence except in that the Congress wanted segregation from the British Empire while the moderates wanted to remain part and parcel of it. He concluded by asking the audience to vote for Sir Cowasji.

LURE FOR RING

Bribs In Stripes And Jail

Mr. Oscar H. Brown, Presidency Magistrate, third court, Bombay, sentenced Lawrence Biber, an Anglo-Indian to undergo 12 months' rigorous imprisonment and to receive 10 stripes in jail for two charges of having returned to Bombay without the permission of the Commissioner of Police and for the theft of a gold ring belonging to his sister.

The accused who is only 22 years of age was deported from Bombay this year, and it was stated that on October 16 he returned to Bombay without the permission of the Commissioner of Police. He then visited his sister's flat in the Fort and stole a gold ring. A complaint was lodged with the police, who traced the accused to Poona and had him arrested.

The Magistrate convicted the accused on the charges preferred against him and observed that a deterrent sentence should be passed in view of the accused's past record. He was accordingly sentenced as above.

RAILWAY TIMINGS

AT VICTORIA TERMINUS.	
Trains	Arrivals.
Madras Mail	6.00
Peshawar and Lucknow	6.15
Calcutta Mail via Nagpur	7.50
Calcutta Mail via Chhokki	9.00
Madras Express	10.15
Deccan Queen	11.25
Poona Mail	11.40
Nagpur Express	14.45
Poona East Passenger	16.25
Poona Express	19.25
Allahabad Express	20.40
Departures	
Allahabad Express	7.00
Poona Express	8.00
Poona East Passenger	11.55
Madras Express	13.45
Poona Mail	15.50
Punjab Mail	17.50
Calcutta Mail via Nagpur	18.10
Calcutta Mail via Chhokki	21.15
Nagpur Express	21.30
Madras Mail	22.00
Peshawar and Lucknow Express	23.00

AT BOMBAY CENTRAL	
Mail, Express and Passenger trains	Arrivals at Bombay Central.
P.M.	
No. 8 Up Passenger	5.35
No. 20 Up Delhi Express	6.00
No. 2 Up Gujarat Mail	6.45
No. 10 Up Kathiawar Mail	7.50
No. 4 Up Frontier Mail	14.50
No. 18 Up Kathiawar Express	19.05
No. 6 Up Passenger	20.55
Departures from Bombay Central.	
P.M.	
No. 15 Down Kathiawar Express	8.45
No. 9 Down Passenger	8.55
No. 11 Down Passenger	13.35
No. 1 Down Gujarat Mail	20.25
No. 3 Down Frontier Mail	21.15
No. 5 Down Kathiawar Mail	21.30
No. 19 Down Delhi Express	22.00
No. 7 Down Passenger	22.15

ARRIVALS AT BALLARD PIER.
On Saturday only for Passengers going to Europe 9.05

POONA HINDU WIDOWS' HOME

An Appeal To Public For Funds

The following appeal has been issued on behalf of the Hindu Widows' Home Association Poona: It will now be nearly 40 years since Prof. Karve started the Widows' Home at Hingne. All these years, he has pluckily endeavoured in the face of indifference, apathy, downright prejudice and obloquy to help the despoiled widow of the land to win her economic independence. Since 1916 he has extended his field of labour and is trying in these later years of his life, to tackle the larger problem of the education of all Indian women, married and unmarried. The Indian Women's University which he founded in that year is a unique educational experiment.

For one thing, it imparts all instruction through the vernacular and confidently pursues the true objective of national education. English is not allowed to dominate the courses, but its importance as a priceless medium of European culture is adequately recognised everywhere in the curricula. Moreover, the Indian Women's University is as keen, as any other University, on helping its alumni to build up a strong, self-reliant individuality and character which make up what Spencer describes as a "preparation for life."

HOME'S ACTIVITIES.

Owing to the sudden stoppage of the annual interest—Rs. 52500 on the late Sir Vithaldas Thackersey's noble Gift of 15 lakhs, the Indian Women's University has stopped the annual grant to the Widows' Home and there is no hope of getting it in the near future. From this it will be evident that the Widows' Home needs much help from the public. The Home has to maintain a Primary School and a High School. Besides this, it conducts a Primary Training College which has been recognised by the Government. Moreover there are three hostels on the premises.

One of these hostels, is specially started recently for little boys and girls of 5 to 11 years. All this means tremendous expense and the Home can now look up only to the generous public help. The middle classes have been our main-stay so far but during recent years the economic distress following the great war has hit them hard and now political tension all over the country and the day-to-day disturbances everywhere have almost entirely absorbed their uneasy minds. All the same we beg to urge that we level best for the uplift of women in general and the would be mothers of our mother-land in particular.

It is hoped that the public will give a liberal response to this appeal and help the Home not only to wipe off the deficit but provide it with a substantial reserve to carry on its work in a cheerful, confident spirit.

"MURDER AT THE VANITIES"

Great Spectacle At Pathe Cinema

During the past year we have been treated to a fairly large number of Musicals and so-called Musicals but never have we seen such a marvellous show as "Murder at the Vanities." The wonderful spectacle which Hollywood have been recently in the habit of including in their Musicals is too often confined to a small portion of the picture. In "Murder at the Vanities" however, we have big musical sets from the world "go" and running throughout the picture.

"The most beautiful girls in the world" are included in the gigantic chorus and the big cast is headed by Carl Brisson, who after winning European Light weight championship made an equally big name as a leading man in Musical comedy. The famous Duke Ellington and his orchestra put over big numbers and throughout the picture we are treated to the finest songs and music which have been included in a film.

The story concerns a big show on Broadway called the "Vanities" and throughout this masterpiece of musical perfection a thrilling murder mystery is unfolded. The grimmest of the murder is lightened by comedy with real wit so that one becomes absorbed in the story without the slightest feeling of boredom. It would not be wise to give you the details of this very thrilling story as it would tend to spoil the show when you see it.

One great point about "Murder at the Vanities" is that it differs from so many of its predecessors in as much as instead of the spectacle occupying about one tenth of the time of the running of the film the scenes take up nine-tenths of the film. Everything that you can possibly imagine under the heading of entertainment is there. Don't miss it.

In And Around Bombay

(From Our Staff Correspondents)

Pictorial Record Of Mahatma Gandhi

Mr. E. P. Mora has published a very interesting "Pictorial Life Sketch of Gandhiji." It records graphically the changes and the evolution of the lawyer, politician, Satyagrahi and Mahatma. To students of physiognomy, competent to judge character, the gradual change in the familiar features is certainly attractive. But it is not less so to the lay eye which is helped by the most revolutionary changes in the Mahatma's outfit and costume. Mr. Mora's pictorial record is a new venture and deserves to be popular.

K. E. M. Hospital

A correspondent writes:— I find in the column under "In and Around Bombay" on page 5 of to-day's "Bombay Chronicle," under the heading "Bombay's Need," the following sentence:— "The Bombay Municipality is spending more than 10 lacs a year only on the K. E. M. Hospital, etc."

I do most earnestly hope that the Hospital may one day be able to get a grant of 10 lacs a year to spend on the hospital. We would then have a splendid hospital in the whole world. Actually, however, the Hospital spends not more than about five lacs a year. Last year the actual cost for the hospital was Rs. 4,94,018. The statement that the Hospital

spends a sum of Rs. 10 lacs is thus likely to mislead many of your readers as to the actual cost of running this Hospital. It would interest you to know that for the cost of Rs. 4,94,018 the Hospital treated last year 10,833 persons as in-patients and 71,754 persons as out-patients, the total out-patient attendance for the year being 2,07,811.

Traffic Regulation

The Commissioner of Police has done well to use safety spots in several parts of the city to regulate traffic for the safety of the pedestrians. There are a number of places yet which could be marked with advantage. One is opposite the Head Police Quarters where there is a great probability of the pedestrians being run over by the motor cars coming from different directions. A large number of people visited Bombay from different parts of India to attend the Congress sessions and while visiting Crawford Market some of them narrowly escaped being run over for want of any place of protection. The other safety spot required is at Dholi Talao near the Wellington Cinema where motor cars turn towards Crawford Market. The Commissioner of Police has begun well in securing the safety of the pedestrians and it is hoped he will complete the programme by arranging other islands of protection very soon.

ALL-INDIA MOMIN CONFERENCE

Will Be Held At Gaya On November 10, 11 And 12

(From A Correspondent.) GAYA, Oct. 30.

The Hon'ble Syed Abdul Aziz, Minister of Education, Bihar, and Orissa will be arriving at Gaya on November 11 to attend the fifth session of the All India Momin Conference, which will be held here on November 10, 11 and 12.

A stirring appeal has been issued by Mr. Latifurrahman, Chairman Reception Committee to Momin of All India, to attend the session and make it a success.

Special arrangements for visitors and ladies are being made.

LUCKNOW SWADESHI EXHIBITION

Will Be Held In First Fort-night Of December

The publicity officer of the Lucknow Swadeshi Exhibition writes:— The Lucknow Swadeshi League Lucknow has issued a circular to various firms throughout India informing them that the League will not be holding any Exhibition this time but may hold one in the next year. This has given rise to some misapprehension in the minds of stall-holders participating in our Exhibition that we have also postponed the holding of our Exhibition this year. We have received numerous enquiries from some such persons and to remove any such doubts we beg to make it known that we are positively holding an Exhibition on an All-India basis from 1st December to 16th December 1934.

The plan has been well laid out and over 300 stall keepers are expected to participate. A large number of stalls have already been reserved and booking is going on briskly every day. Persons and firms wishing to participate in the Exhibition are

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NO PUZZLE TO SOLVE!

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The Bombay Chronicle

Red House, Parul Bazar Street, Fort.

BOMBAY: WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 31, 1934

TASKS AHEAD

What is the net result of the Bombay session of the Congress? What precisely are the Congress Committees to do in the near future? These are the questions in the minds of many persons accustomed to high-sounding resolutions and fiery speeches. The answer to these questions may be given in a general way in the following few words: The net result of the session is the resolve of the Congress to reorganise itself first and then organise the whole country through varied constructive work for and among the people to prepare them for such mass action as may be found most suitable when the time is again ripe for it. And it is the immediate duty of every Congress Committee and every Congressman to help in making good that resolve. So far as the reorganisation of the Congress itself is concerned, we have shown before that the new constitution devised by Gandhiji will be most helpful in this task, though it is not above carping criticism. Much will depend upon the spirit in which Congressmen will work the new constitution and the new programme. If they work both in a spirit of unity and with a determination to make the most of them, they cannot fail to achieve very gratifying results in the near future.

Organising The People

In his interview granted to our representative Dr. Ansari makes a very important suggestion with regard to organising the Congress and the country. It is that attempts should be made to enlist almost every adult man or woman as member of the Congress so that the Congress may be the base of the proposed Constituent Assembly. It is a great idea and fraught with great possibilities. And as the franchise for primary members continues to be as low as before, it should not be impossible to work out the idea satisfactorily. It only calls for faith and strenuous and persistent effort. Over a decade ago the Congress had nearly a crore of members. It should be possible now to beat that record hollow. However, for the purpose of the Constituent Assembly it is not enough to enlist a vast number of members. It is necessary, as Dr. Ansari points out, to educate them politically, socially and economically. It must be remembered that mere lecturing to the people will not gain their confidence.

Gandhiji & Punjab Government

In the course of his speech on the Bill to relieve indebtedness in the Punjab Pandit Nanak Chand made the interesting suggestion to the Government to invite Mahatma Gandhi to the Punjab to inaugurate his proposed village reconstruction scheme to help the indebted Punjab. We do not think that the Punjab Government will accept the suggestion, though Gandhiji is not the person to withhold co-operation in a purely humanitarian

Actual work for and among them is essential to induce them to identify themselves with the Congress. In this great task the newly created All-India Village Industries Association seems destined to play an important part. It will carry on into a wider sphere the work done by the All-India Spinners' Association and the Harijan Sevak Sangh. There are many Congressmen, including Socialists, who have ideas of their own about organising peasants for political action. They cannot do better than work out their ideas in a selected area, sufficiently large to impress the public, and then use it as an object lesson to orthodox Congressmen, sceptical about new methods.

Vote For Congress

The most urgent duty of Congressmen is to make the forthcoming Assembly elections a triumph for the Congress. This is also the duty of the public and was duly emphasised as such by most speakers at the public meeting on Monday at Abdul Gaffar Nagar. The present elections are a straight fight between Congress and the Government. It is unfortunate that while Government in a variety of ways is making things as hard as possible for the Congress candidates, some Congress leaders themselves have thought it to defy the Congress mandate. For that very reason the public should make it a point to rally round the Congress flag with greater loyalty and earnestness. In his appeal to the public on the close of the Congress Gandhiji says:

"I entertain the highest regard for the Congress. When we achieve our goal, as we will and must, the Congress will be found to have contributed the largest share in the attainment. There is thus in the present fight a battle between measures, and not men. Every vote given to Congress candidate means so much progress towards our goal. An institution that has just passed the self-denying ordinance in the shape of a new rigorous constitution, in my opinion, deserves universal support. That can just now be best expressed by sending as many Congressmen as possible to the Assembly."

The public cannot do their duty by Congress and Gandhiji better than by responding wholeheartedly to the above appeal.

Women's Conference

It is notorious that in various parts of the country the Sarda Act is practically a dead letter. And the Rani of Sherkot, in her presidential address at the eighth U.P. Women's Constituent Conference, rightly blamed both the Government and the public for such a state of things. The conference had an easy task in passing a resolution urging Government to introduce the necessary

amendments to the Act to make child marriages impossible. But that is not enough. Women workers should see to it that in the Assembly elections no reactionary are returned, who are likely to stop sound social reform in the name of non-interference with religion. They will help their cause as well as the country, if they actively help Congress candidates.

INDIA AND THE NEXT WORLD WAR

(By Mr. D. V. Gokhale, B.A., LL.B.)

To the discerning eyes of those who can read pretty accurately the signs of the times, the next world war is not merely an intelligent anticipation but it is a matter of certainty. The last war was said to have been fought to "out-law war" but it seems that it failed miserably in its objective. In fact, the Treaty of Versailles, which was mainly fashioned to clip the wings and break the clause of the German eagle, and to paralyse its other colleagues—Austria and Turkey—has proved to be a fruitful source of rivalries and jealousies among the allies themselves. Distrust and suspicion of each other are the order of the day. No one knows how to stem the tide of forces which are godding the nations to world-war. The hard fact that stares the statesmen of Europe and America in the face is that, in spite of themselves, "no violence" they will have to participate in the blood bath, Europe, therefore, presents an appearance of a collection of nations seriously engaged in preparing for the next world-war.

Thin Veneer

None need be deceived by the talk of disarmament and the peace-treaties which have become the fashion of the day. In fact, they are indicative of the desperate efforts that the nations are making to bring about new alliances and to manoeuvre for positions. The wearisome history of the Disarmament Conference which drags its sittings from year to year betrays the attitude of the great nations. While all the politicians display an anxiety for disarmament, they show by their actions that it is the other nation which they wish to disarm and not themselves. No one, therefore, is seriously paying any attention to these and other conferences. This attitude even of the great nations, who posed as the champions of the peace, is an object of despair. It cuts no ice simply to say that the people of the world would not endure another conflict. The inherent wickedness of man, the restless ambitions of nations, the memories of injustices and oppressions bequeathed by the last war are sufficient to provoke another war. There is, perhaps, in human nature an ungovernable urge to war. As Lord Beaverbrook puts it, "The thin veneer of the love of peace was torn off recently by the great dictator of Italy. 'We must educate Italians to be military-minded even militaristic people,' declared Signor Mussolini. He further added: 'Nations rise or fall as the result of force. Every Italian must respond as one when the call comes to war. No one in Europe wants war, but the war is in the air and might break out any moment. We must be prepared for the war of to-day and not of to-morrow.'"

We need not probe here deep to discover the causes that are responsible for this war-psychology. It may be that the great civilization of Europe has outlived its utility. The economic factor has also its bearing upon it. The statesmanship of Europe appears to have been rendered bankrupt and the fatality of failure seems to haunt its efforts as a ghost haunts a deserted house. Armed conflict seems to be the only outlet because the nations of Europe seem to have found themselves travelling along, all this time in a blind alley. It is said that revolutions devour their own children. Similarly, the last great war which gave rise to many new feds has destroyed the old idols and now Europe is face to face with a situation for which she has no solution. In short whatever may be the causes of the strange phenomenon which confronts Europe at present the fact stands undeniable that Europe is fast heading towards the precipice of war and no one knows when the dreadful fall will be signalled.

India And Last War

England cannot keep herself and her empire aloof when this great catastrophe occurs. Looking to the premier position of England from military as well as economic point of view, England will have to join hands with one side or another. By their plighted word the British statesmen are bound to help England's allies. It means in short, that England cannot escape its responsibilities and cannot stand aside when the great world war breaks out. When England joins the fray, India will have to decide her attitude towards the world war. The experiences of the last war are not as yet forgotten. India was bled while both of her military strength and money. In fact, she had no choice in the matter. The Late Lokmanya Tila used to say (Continued on page 8).

THE WORLD & ITS WAYS

Disarmament Or Rearmament

By
K. T. SHAH.

The Tripartite Conversations—between Britain, Japan and the United States,—regarding Naval Armaments, after the London Naval Treaty of 1930 expires, began last week in London. As already anticipated, the prospects of an Agreement seem to be remote in the extreme; for the parties to the Conference seem to pursue radically opposite ends. Britain, perhaps still the most important Naval Power in the world, is governed by a Tory majority, under the same Prime Minister as negotiated the London Treaty in 1930. But, unlike as in 1930, the MacDonald prestige has fallen; and Britain is unwilling to sacrifice a single ton or gun to add to the momentum for disarmament by agreement. It is the inherent weakness of such a policy of peace by negotiation that every power must consider the special difficulties, or peculiar requirements, of all powers joining in the Agreement. In this instance, the peculiar outlook of each of the three partners concerned are mutually opposed,—without there being any real ground of opposition.

Britain Wants Naval

Premiership

For consider this:—Britain is no longer the undisputed Mistress of the Seas that she was in the days before the World War. With the rise of the Japanese and the American Navy, naval supremacy of any one Power has been effectually ended. But England still stands first in naval armament, even if she cannot keep the race in definitely to herself. But she sees her next door neighbours arming incessantly—and arming with weapons which have a peculiar dread for Britain. France and Italy did not join in the London Treaty of 1930, simply because they could not agree about

the future of the submarine in these schemes of disarmament by agreement. Now both these Powers have been building submarines at a rapid pace. France has 109; and she builds these on the ground that she must protect herself against the menace of the German pocket battleship, safeguard her Mediterranean commerce, and keep open sources of military man power from her African possessions. Italy pursues the same policy on the ground that she must have equality with her neighbour in the Mediterranean. Britain is singularly susceptible to the menace of the submarine; because her very existence depends upon the sea routes being kept open for her merchant-marine; and the modern submarine can effectively endanger those channels of her food supply.

Britain must, therefore, arm sufficiently to counteract this menace. She has already begun to reply to the French menace from the air; and she will not be deflected at least under the present Government, from a similar rejoinder on sea. She must be supreme in the North Sea and the Channel; she must be first in the Mediterranean; and she must be in a position to assure herself adequate food supply from all over the world in case of hostilities.

Japan Must Have

Parity

None of these aims has any significance, either to Japan or to the United States. And yet they would both demur to any further addition to the British building programme. Japan, in any case, demands equality with the Anglo-Saxon Powers. For, she wants to be supreme in the Pacific; and she urges, in support of her demand, that no other nation has the same interests in

these Eastern waters that she has. She is supreme in her own waters; and she wants to be mistress in all surrounding seas. She would allow neither Australia nor China to object to her naval growth, even though building in rivalry with Britain may be ruinous for her tax-payers. For the United States, she contends, have no interests in the Pacific, the moment the Philippines are put on their own. And the Singapore Naval base of Britain is needless, even though immaterial to Japan.

America Holds The Key

In this situation, the key rests with the United States. They have a huge sea-board to guard, on both sides of the Continent; and they have to preserve the peace of the entire American Continent. Their world commerce is also growing, though the bulk of that is in their own waters, or in waters in which Japan at least is no menace. Even if American fleets withdraw altogether from Manila, or any Pacific base, there is little chance of the American and Japanese navies coming into battle contact. Under these conditions, the final word seems to rest with America, if she would not concede parity in principle to Japan; and make her own provision for what is considered a safe margin of naval preparedness for her own requirements. If the Big Three agree; or even if Britain and the United States are at one in this matter, the rest of the Naval Powers cannot hold out much longer. But will they agree among themselves first?

Britain's Internal Plight

Agreement is impossible for Britain, if it could conceivably be given the appearance of a concession incompatible with national safety. The refractory (Continued on page 5.)

Frankly Speaking

ALARMED!

Lambeth only returned to Labour in the by-election but Swindon which has been won by Dr. Addison is a decisive victory over the Tory-National Government. That is why the National leaders have again started apologising for, and insisting on, a continuation of the present Government. Mr. MacDonald's speech at the National Labour luncheon is typical of a man who coolly betrays his own past. He pleaded for stability and organic evolution as opposed to sharp practice and revolution. No one can possibly accuse Mr. MacDonald of being a revolutionary except in his progress towards reaction but the party which he left to lead the "National" Government can say an effective and emphatic word or two about "sharp practice."

HIS OWN CONDEMNATION

Mr. MacDonald's justification of the National Government suggests really its own condemnation. The National Government, he claimed, "had made the centre of the Empire more honoured and respected by its sons and daughters in the remote territories than ever before." Considering the National Government's attitude towards "territories" like India and considering the discontent even in the Dominions, no man who is not driven to his desperation will make statements exactly the contrary of obvious truth unless he is coolly impudent. Mr. MacDonald also deplored having seen "Liberty disappear in nation after nation." How far his grief approximates to the quality of genuineness is evident from the condition of liberty in India and Mr. MacDonald's defence of the Sedition Bill in Britain itself.

COMMENDABLE SUGGESTION

Dewan Bahadur R. V. Krishna Iyer's convocation address to the graduates of the Annamalai University contains at least one commendable suggestion. "With hundreds of educated men," he said, "on one side starving or unhappy for want of employment and a whole mass of the population on the other not knowing even to read and write, it is surprising that we do nothing to utilise the former for the education and uplift of the latter." It will undoubtedly relieve unemployment among the educated if they are sent out to rid the country of its appalling illiteracy and the scheme would be doubly blessed. But who is to undertake and finance this nation-wide scheme of mass education? The Dewan Bahadur proposes that the work should be entrusted to a non-official committee of educationists and philanthropists. But it would be ridiculous to expect much from such a private enterprise, and the scheme can only be successful if it is undertaken on a large scale by the Government.

GOVERNMENT'S DUTY

Besides, the education of the nation is the duty of the State and not of private individuals. What is being done by the Government of India at present for education in the country is hardly adequate and India's education budget is less than that of the London County Council. The Government, however, are content with what little they are doing and it should be among the very first duties of Congressmen who get into the Assembly to compel the adoption of a colossal national plan for the education of their illiterate fellow-countrymen.

-PRESS VIEWS-

Call It Off

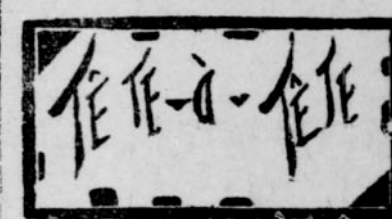
The anti-Indian die-hards in Britain are apt to make political capital out of the Pandit's anti-Congress propaganda and thus jeopardise even the little that the White Paper concedes to India. People in England have perhaps an exaggerated notion of the Pandit's influence in India; he rose high in their estimation when he welcomed the Prince of Wales to the Hindu University, Benares, when the storm of Non-violent Non-cooperation was raging from one end of the country to the other. If he fancies that his anti-Congress propaganda will produce any appreciable effect for the good of the country, he must be living in a world of his own. It is to be hoped that he will see his way to call off his "Nationalist" campaign forthwith. —Deccan Times.

Blessing In Disguise

Mr. Rajendra Prasad has shouldered the responsibilities attaching to the Congress Presidency for the next twelve months. This will be a period when generous gesture and anxious co-operation will have to be evidenced, from the shackles of idealism, and with the sole desire to promote the economic welfare of the people in the rural areas. Unfortunately, Mahatma Gandhi has chosen to retire from active politics of the Congress, but we feel it may prove to be a blessing in disguise for there will now be no hard thinking on the part of the Pandit and a desire to deserve once again the leadership of Gandhiji. Here again, the guidance of Mr. Rajendra Prasad will be valuable. —Roy's Weekly.

Nationalists' Tactics

What do we hear from Orissa? Is it true that the nationalist choice has fallen on a candidate who had in a petition to the Government boasted that he was the worst enemy of the Congress? The so-called nationalists have made strange alliances in most provinces, and it is bare truth



Writing about the retirement of Gandhiji, the "Whip" of Calcutta says: "In other words, Mr. Gandhi would prefer to view the Congress through a telescope than through a microscope."

We suspect an attempt at a joke!

The same writer continues:—"It would be so easy to disprove many of the Congress President's statements that we feel sure that the majority of non-Congressmen need no facts or arguments."

In fact they never need them.

"The number of India's friends abroad is legion."—Calcutta Weekly.
Yes. A foreign legion.

Mr. C. Y. Chintamani while congratulating Kunwar Jagdish Prasad in the U. P. Council on his elevation to the Executive Council of the Viceroy, said that, "he had done so well as the Home Member of the U. P. Government that he felt sure that all sections of the House would regret his departure from this province."

We hope the Honourable the retiring-cum-incoming Member was much amused.

SPANISH REBELLION CASUALTIES

220 Men Killed And 743 Wounded.

—Headlines.
The graph of the traditional record shows a downward trend.

"There is some anxiety about the health of King Fuad of Egypt"—Anglo-India.

But hasn't it been set quite at rest by Yahya Pasha's authoritative denial of strained relations between the British Foreign Office and the Egyptian Cabinet.

"Under King Fuad Egypt has enjoyed comparative tranquillity."—Ditto.

Even like India and the fact is well-known. But must the compliment be addressed exactly to the King?

SOVIET CULTURE IS INFERIOR

This Remark Costs Istanbul Professor His Post

—Headline.

Autres pays autres moeurs!

Thus writes "A Collegian" in a Lahore Sunday paper:—

"I am rationalist. I do not believe in religiosity. I doubt, sometimes, even in the existence of God. But I possess a moral consciousness. I believe in piety, and I am of conviction with Voltaire, that God is necessary, an indispensable conception of all that's good and true and just and harmonious. I cannot say that the cow is a sacred animal. I laugh at the wisdom of the pilgrims."

The rationalist Collegian evidently believes neither in "religiosity" nor in clarity.

Dictator Who Could Not Dictate

—Headline.

Where has "he" happened? We should like to know something about him?

Headline in Cinema Paper: "Our Budding Stars."

Blinking would describe them better.

Mrs. McTavish: "My little boy has just swallowed a two-shilling piece."

Neighbor: "Dear me, is he in any danger?"

"No, thank goodness, his father's out of town."

that the party cannot be relied upon for a brave fight against the White Paper or repressive measures. The country seems to have realised this. There can be no other explanation for the fact that the nationalist amendment to the Congress resolution received no more than twelve votes from the members of the Subjects Committee of the Congress. Some of our contemporaries are claiming that those twelve are the only patriots in all India but we dare say the country is too clever to be hoaxed.—"Forward."

CONGRESS AS BASE OF CONSTITUENT ASSEMBLY

Bombay Session Takes First Step MAHATMA'S RETIREMENT, A CHALLENGE

Ansari Urges Leaders To Rise To Occasion And Give Proofs Of Initiative

That the retirement of Mahatma Gandhi from the active leadership of the Congress would help and not hinder the political cause and the country was the view expressed by Dr. M. A. Ansari, President of the Congress Parliamentary Board, in an exclusive interview with the "Chronicle" representative.

The Doctor was also of the opinion that Gandhiji's retirement was a challenge to the Congress leaders and workers to take the initiative in their hands and do their best. The Doctor was sure that after the initial shock, the general body of Congressmen would rally round the banner of the Congress and the sum total of their energies would take the Congress forward.

When approached by our representative to give his impressions of the Bombay Session of the Congress, the Doctor said: "This session of the Congress has been more businesslike and less spectacular. It has done solid work. It has laid the foundation for the work which has to be done in the country for the Constituent Assembly. We hope that the membership of the Congress will now consist of every adult—man and woman—in other words, every voter for the Constituent Assembly. We hope that we will be able, not only to have them enrolled as Congress members, but will educate them politically, socially and economically. This is in my way of thinking, the most practical training in the principles of democracy and socialism."

Villages Drive.

Continuing the Doctor said: "The work of elections to the Assembly is only temporary. The real work lies before us, which is what I have already stated. There is also a great drive in the country to be done by the Mahatma, through the All-India Village Industries Association. If the Village Industries are revived and developed to their fullest extent, the economic condition of the labourers, the farmers and the peasants, who form the largest majority of the people of India would be infinitely better than they are at present. It is quite clear that this Congress has taken practical steps, both for the political and economic liberation of the country."

Retirement Will Help.

Questioned as to what his views were regarding Mahatma Gandhi's retirement, the President of the Congress Parliamentary Board said: "As regards Mahatma Gandhi's retirement I have always maintained that it would help and not hinder the political cause and the country."

"His retirement from the Congress is a challenge to the Congress leaders and Congress workers to take the initiative in their hands and do the best. I feel that after the initial shock, the body of Congressmen will rally round the Congress and the sum total of their energies and work would take us forward. His retirement has been conceived in the best interests of the Congress. I have given him my entire support."

The Doctor left for Poona on Tuesday by the Madras Express, where he will be addressing two meetings in support of the Congress candidates. He will then be touring in North India in connection with the Election Campaign.

No Better Ambassadors Of British Empire!

Madras Governor's Tribute To Army Which "Helped Progress Of Peace"

MADRAS (By Mail.)

"The army played a very considerable part in the past, and had still to play a great part in this country. Still greater changes were going to take place, and the army had a great part to play, though not such a spectacular one as they did in the past," declared His Excellency Sir George delivering the commemorative address at the 25th anniversary of the St. Mary's Church, Fort St. George on Sunday morning.

Continuing, His Excellency said that Fort St. George was the first outpost of the British Empire in India and those stationed in the fort had resisted not only the attacks from the people of this country, but also foreign invasions by sea. For over 209 years, excepting for a very brief period the fort had been in the possession of the British.

EMPIRE AMBASSADOR.

It has been recognised by all, said the Governor, that there could be no better ambassador for the British Empire in any part of the world than the British soldier. He would stand on no nonsense. While being firm he would still make friends with people with whom he might have been fighting a few months before. These things, he went on, helped the progress of peace more than diplomatic negotiations of administration. "I am glad to say that we can rely on the army to play its part in the future as it played its parts in the past."

Concluding His Excellency thanked all those who assembled there and said, "I say good-bye to you all. I wish you success, prosperity and best of luck."

After the usual items of service had been gone through His Excellency presented medals to the troops.—United Press.

CROATIAN DETAINED French Police Believe Him To Be Implicated In Murder Plot

VIENNA, Oct. 29.

An unexpected development has occurred here in connection with the Europe-wide hunt for the accomplice in the plot to murder the late King of Yugoslavia. The French Government has requested the Austrian authorities to hold in custody Colonel Evan Percevic, the Croatian emigrant leader, who was arrested here a few days ago, but was due to be released last night because nothing was found to incriminate him.

Percevic is an aristocrat with a distinguished war record in the Austro-Hungarian army. He went into voluntary exile when his country was handed over to Yugoslavia.

It is stated that he returned recently from Italy where he had been shortly before the assassination of King Alexander.—Reuter.

SPANISH REBELLION CASUALTIES 220 Men Killed And 743 Wounded

MADRID, October 30.

Senor Lerroux announced that the total number of casualties in the army and police, during the rebellion were as follows:—

Killed 220, including 20 officers; wounded 743; missing 46.—Reuter.

ANGLO-AMERICAN NAVAL TALKS Meeting Discusses Japanese Proposals For Naval Parity

LONDON, October 29.

The Anglo-American naval talks in Downing Street lasted for an hour and a half.

The meeting discussed the outline of the Japanese proposals for the naval parity in global tonnage and the limitation of battleships and aircraft carriers.

It is understood that the discussion showed that while Britain and America naturally approach the problem from different angles and their requirements, especially regarding the size of the capital ships, are not the same, their views on some aspects, such as the submarines, are alike, and both will be content if the Washington Treaty is continued.

Both are said to see the immense difficulties in reconciling an all-round equality in the total tonnage with the various defence needs, and lengthy efforts to find an agreement are forecast.

Both the delegations have agreed that Japan should be given every opportunity to express her position, and the difficulties of the Japanese Government should in no way be increased.

It is reported Japan, if she secures the recognition of her right to the parity would give a unilateral agreement not to build up to the parity.—Reuter.

INTERNATIONAL RUBBER COMMITTEE Meeting Gives Rise To Wildest Surmises

(Special Cable)

LONDON, Oct. 29.

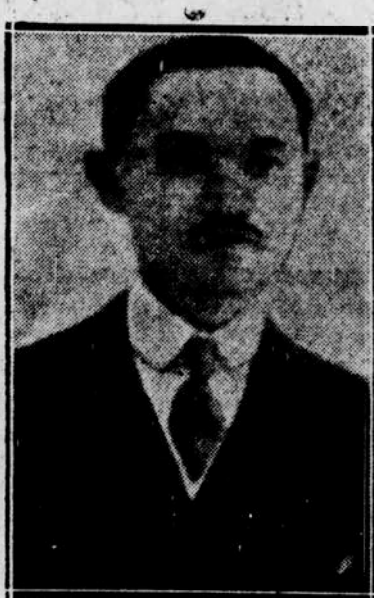
The meeting of the International Rubber Committee to-day is giving rise to wildest surmises as regards to what cut should be allotted for the first three months in 1935.

It is understood from the usual well-informed source that the Dutch may seek 20 or 25 per cent cut with a view to lessening their difficulties facing the Netherlands' rubber production.

The world stocks at present are unwontedly large. Moreover the 1935 quota is larger than 1934, and therefore, best informed authorities opine that the present 30 per cent restriction should be continued.

The British delegation which has the controlling interest is believed to be fully alive as to the difficulty of subsequently increasing the cuts, once the larger production has been allowed.

Furthermore, the Committee's main object is to regulate the supply and demand, and according to the bulk of the opinion they therefore are unlikely to jeopardise the welfare of the entire scheme in order to help a single producing country to overcome its domestic difficulties.—



King Prajadhipok. STILL AWAITING NEWS King Of Siam May Be Persuaded Not To Abdicate

LONDON, October 29.

The King of Siam is still awaiting the news of the Siamese Government's reaction to his threat of abdication.

The Cabinet sat all through the day to consider the situation.

It is possible that a younger member of the Royal family may be appointed King, or a Minister may fly to England and try to persuade the King to change his mind.—Reuter.

U. S. PURCHASES MEXICAN SILVER 4,000,000 ounces Consigned To Federal Reserve Bank Received

WASHINGTON, Oct. 30.

Mr. H. Morgenthau announced that the Government has been buying silver from the Mexican Government. He did not reveal the amount, but the bullion import figures reveal that nearly 4,000,000 ounces have arrived from Mexico during the past month, consigned to the Federal Reserve Bank.

Mr. Morgenthau added it was newly mined silver, exclusive of the amount Mexico is obliged to withhold from the market under the London Agreement. He further said that purchases elsewhere were being made in the open market.

JAP. PETROLEUM INDUSTRY LAW U. K. Netherland's Representation At Tokyo

RUGBY, Oct. 29.

Certain aspects of the Japanese Petroleum Industry Law of March 27, have recently been the subject of representations made at Tokyo, on behalf of the United Kingdom, the United States of America and the Netherlands, the interests of whose nationals are liable to be adversely affected.

The main objects of the new law appear to be the accumulation, in the interests of the Japanese Government and at the expense of foreign oil companies, of vast reserves of oil and the encouragement of the oil-owning powers of control over the industry enable the Japanese Government to fix the sales prices, to determine the quotas of oil imports allotted annually to any given company, to force oil companies to expand their storage plant in case of necessity and to set up refineries in Japan.

NO SECURITY.

The principal foreign oil interests concerned are required to incur heavy expenditure on the erection of additional storages, tanks and to increase oil stocks to about three times their present volume, without receiving any security that the Japanese Government by arbitrarily fixing sales, prices and limiting the quota of trade annually allotted to companies, may not actually prevent them from recouping themselves. The question has aroused considerable comment here.—B. O. W.

Britain Will Default In Debt Payment NO FRESH TALKS WITH U.S.

Lansbury Demands Debate On Private Arms Traffic

LONDON, Oct. 30.

In the House of Commons meaty Ministerial replies to questioners marked the opening sitting. The Home Secretary was deluged with questions concerning the wearing of political uniforms.

Mr. Gilmour said that the matter was continuing to engage the attention of the Home Office, but he was not in a position to state whether Legislation in that regard would be comprised in the Government's programme for the next session.

He indicated that further conversations might be held with the Leader of the Opposition.

The Financial Secretary to the War Office repudiated the suggestion that it was proposed to remove the Woolwich Arsenal (owing to the possibility of air-raids). He, however, said that the whole question was being considered, although no early statement was possible.

BRITISH DEBT TO AMERICA.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer intimated that no negotiations were proceeding as regards the British War Debt to America, nor any statement was possible as regards the December instalment. The Chancellor laconically concluded: "There is nothing fresh."

CONDITION OF DISTRESSED AREAS.

Mr. MacDonald said that Government had examined the report of the special commissioners who investigated into the conditions of distressed areas where unemployment was ripe. Investigators have reached at certain conclusions and, in view of the importance of the subject, Government proposed to allot a day or general discussion thereon after the publication of the report.

TYPICAL COME-BACK.

Mr. Lansbury staged a typical comeback by requesting a debate on private arms traffic. Mr. MacDonald delighted him by immediate consent.

Mr. Walter Runciman announced that shipowners submitted a scheme to the Government on September 28 with a view to satisfying Government's conditions for granting a subsidy to tramp shipping. Legislation would be necessary in order to bring the scheme into operation. Communications on the proposed scheme were sent to the Dominions, India and certain foreign Governments. It was understood that the Chamber of shipping was taking steps to convene an international shipowners conference in order to frame proposals tending to adjust supply of tonnage to demand.—Reuter.

INDIAN COTTON FOR LANCASHIRE

LONDON, Oct. 30.

The British Parliament reassembled after the summer recess and there was a full and animated attendance on the Commons. Mr. Lansbury, Leader of the Opposition, was generally cheered when he entered the House after the absence of ten months due to fractured hip.

INDIAN COTTON FOR LANCASHIRE.

Mr. Charlton asked whether, in order to accelerate the use of Indian cotton a rebate on the cost of transport charges contingent on great personages as late Sir Surendranath Banerjee and late K. C. Roy.

Referring to Mr. Majumdar's request to do something in Australia to improve the relations between India and the Dominions, Mr. Ghosh referred to the recent conversations he had with some prominent Bombay Merchants who had drawn Mr. Ghosh's attention to the great disabilities from which Indian traders in Australia generally suffered. Mr. Ghosh assured them he would not forget to bring all these facts to the notice of the World's Pressmen with a view to see if something might be done to improve the existing conditions.

He would also not fail in his duty as the representative of India to do anything for the benefit of the motherland.—A.P.

IN HONOUR OF FIRDAUSI

(Special Cable.)

LONDON, Oct. 30.

At the School of Oriental Studies Reception it was announced, that the Anglo-Persian Oil Company in honour of the occasion had guaranteed to contribute one thousand sterling annually for three years to support a chair in the Persian at the School.—Reuter.

"UNFORTUNATE CHOICE"

U. S. Methods Will Vulgarize Radio, Says Reed

LONDON, Oct. 29.

A deputation of the India, Burma and Ceylon Newspapers London Committee called at the India Office to-day to represent their views on the experiment in advertising by radio in Bombay. Sir Samuel Hoare was not present owing to political engagements and the deputation was received by Mr. Butler.

Sir Stanley Reed expressed the committee's views as regards the unfortunate choice which they thought had been made by adopting American methods rather than those of the B. B. C. They considered that it would lead to the vulgarization of broadcasting, be a serious detriment to the educational value of radio, if extended, and that it was likely to injure the publications represented by the committee.

Messrs. Nixon, Coulton, Maters and Nolan also spoke.

Mr. Butler said that he was greatly impressed by the importance of the arguments and added that a minute embodying them would, after submission to Sir Samuel Hoare, be forwarded to the Government of India.—Reuter.

NO RETURN TO PARTY POLITICS

England To Proceed With Sedition Bill

RUGBY, Oct. 29.

The Prime Minister, Mr. Baldwin and Sir John Simon were today the guests of the National Labour Committee at a luncheon given on the re-assembling of Parliament.

The Prime Minister in the course of his speech expressed the view that the country could not yet afford to return to Party politics and that the work of the National Government, which had done so much to restore stability, must be further developed. He said that the Government were determined to proceed with the Sedition Bill, remarking that it was necessary, in view of what had happened, that they should protect their liberties against those who were using the freedom of the country to undo that liberty. Mr. MacDonald in reference to the question of Defence said that Britain, in order to give a lead in the direction of peace had allowed her power of defence to go down until the point of risk had been reached.

MAINTAIN UNITY.

Mr. Baldwin said that everything must be done to maintain the unity which at present existed in the National Government. Sir John Simon also expressed his belief that the existing system of political co-operation must be continued.—B. O. W. ket.—Reuter.

GERMANY MAKES VIRTUE OF DISTRESS

Claims Great Success In Production Of Synthetic Materials

BERLIN, Oct. 30.

Great successes are already obtained in the production of synthetic rubber, textile fabrics, and smelting iron ores of poor quality, declared Dr. Schacht, in his speech to the Thuringian businessmen at Weimar.

But, he said, all are much more expensive than the natural raw materials.

Dr. Schacht threatened to the foreign countries that Germany might develop the production of substitutes to such an extent that they would supplant the original raw materials in the same way as salt-petre.

Dr. Schacht had earlier declared categorically that Germany would not pay her debts unless she was allowed an increase in her exports, and he told the foreign creditors:—"You must thank your Governments that we have no more money."—Reuter.

BRITAIN WINS IN GOLF TEST

SYDNEY, Oct. 30.

In the Golf test Great Britain beat Australia by four matches to two.

In Foursomes Scott and Garnett beat McKay and Ferrier by seven and five. McLean and Bourn beat Ryan and Apperley by six and five.—Reuter.

Plight Of Bassein Agriculturists

UNCALLED-FOR AND HEAVY ASSESSMENT

Our Readers' Views

To The Editor of "The Chronicle".
Sir.—It was as far back as 1391 A.D. that the Town of Bassein was founded by Bahadurshah with settlers from up-country specially brought for that purpose and is even now alternatively known as Bahadurpura. Land for house building purposes was then granted to them free of charge and the same continues to date unassessed for any purpose. In the year 1896-97 when Government introduced a scheme of Revision Survey Settlement and put Pardi Numbers to Gaonhan (uncultivated) land, people were given to understand by the Revenue Authorities that the object of introducing Pardi Numbers for all the Gaonhan lands held by each house owner was to define boundaries of each holding and to make authentic entries in the Record of Rights. They were further given to understand that by reason of these changes the owners would be benefited to a great extent without any additional liability. Since the introduction of Pardi Numbers people have not made the least change in the use of the land but are using it for the same purpose viz: building purposes as before; in spite of this, however, Government have commenced levying non-agricultural assessment on the Gaonhan land which does not seem to have sufficient justification. I think the decision which led to imposing of heavy and uncalled for assessment, was arrived at in haste and the people seem to have been completely kept in the dark about this matter. Naturally they feel aggrieved by this new-fangled demand and object to the same.

The above may succinctly be summarised as under:—

I. That all the plots of land in Bassein which bear Pardi Numbers form part of Gaonhan land and from their very nature these plots are not liable to any assessment.

II. That the present proposal to levy non-agricultural assessment is not warranted either under Land Revenue Code or under Rules thereunder or under any other Government Regulations.

III. That to impose such assessment on Gaonhan lands bearing Pardi Numbers is opposed to the declared policy of the Government in the matter of Land Revenue.

IV. That the present proposal is in direct contravention of the spirit underlying the Government Resolutions published from time to time particularly G. R. Nos. 10255 of 1884 No. 618 of 1891 and No. 34236 of 2-6-1900. In view of all the above and other cogent grounds and specially the financial position of the people at this time of depression, I hope Government will kindly reconsider the decision to levy non-agricultural assessment on Gaonhan lands which now bear Pardi Numbers.

I also hope that our representatives in the Bombay Council will not hesitate to move Government in the matter of redressing the grievances of the poor people.—Yours, etc.,
CHITRAGUPTA.

Chamber And Assembly Election

To The Editor of "The Chronicle".
Sir.—I am surprised at the contents of the letter appearing in to-day's "Bombay Samachar" under the signature of a member of Chamber. The purport of the letter is merely to evade the real issue and that is the issue of an uncontested election. Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel in his interview to your paper clearly stated that the best interests of Chamber lay in an uncontested election. Now the question is whose election could be uncontested, the President's or a Member's, however prominent he may be. It was only recently that the Committee, including Mr. J. C. Setalvad and his friends, unanimously passed a vote of confidence in Seth Mathuradas Visani and requested him to continue to lead the Chamber as his leadership was essential in the interests of the business community. I cannot understand how within a few weeks of the passing of this resolution, Mr. Setalvad can take a complete somersault to kick the self-same resolution under any guise or pretext. The only other reason that can be thought of is that the resolution was insincere, or hypocritical. If that is the case, it passes my imagination as to

how can any responsible member, be a party to it and support any other candidate who was bound by that resolution. Any member who is elected by the Chamber must be stern upholder of the economic interest of the country and cannot be induced away with any objective however ambitious. The verdict of Sardar Vallabhbhai is clear enough that the election by the Chamber should be unanimous. Should this be lost upon? If all logic do not appeal to him this advice at least must be effective with him. If otherwise, Congressmen will certainly know whom to vote for.—Yours, etc.,
MULRAJ KARSONDAS.

Mr. Tairsee's Retreat

To the Editor of "The Chronicle".
Sir.—The unstrategic retreat of Mr. Tairsee and his evasion of a straight reply to the question put by me in my previous letters clearly prove the charge laid at his doors. I do not admit that Mr. Jamsadas Mehta is the same Mehta of 1926. On the contrary Mr. Mehta has changed colours so often that he cannot be identified, as the same Mehta of 1926. After the Lahore Session of the Congress he stood as an independent candidate for the Assembly seat and having failed to secure it he tried to champion the cause of labour employed in Railways and other Industries. At one time he was instrumental in calling upon all railwaymen to go on a general strike but there also he failed miserably.

I do not admit that his speeches at Geneva have added to his political height. We do not want to make long and attractive speeches without any intention of acting up to them, but we want men who act up to what preach.

As regards Mr. Tairsee's scurrilous attack on the Congress in reference to its decision on the Communal Award, suffice it to say that the Congress in its wisdom has thought fit not to become a communal organization and a Branch of the Hindu Mahasabha. The Congress has never accepted the Award as it stands and blames those rank communalists of the type of Mr. Jayakar and Dr. Moonje for bringing about in London the deadlock on the Hindu-Muslim unity question. If Dr. Moonje and Mr. Jayakar who were in London had been wise and moderate we would certainly have got the Hindu-Muslim Unity on the basis of joint electorates with reservation of seats. The fault, therefore, lies entirely at the doors of Hindu Mahasabhaite.

The Congress has still a stronghold on the political mind of India. All roads led to Abdul Gaffar Nagar and when the recent Session of the Congress drew men of all castes and creeds including "old men from the chimney corner and children from their play".—Yours, etc.,
A VOTER.

"Is Aluminium Poisonous"

To The Editor of "The Chronicle".
Sir.—Mr. Marten would do well, and for that matter, the doctors who have certified that aluminium as a food receptable is non-poisonous, explain why aluminium vessels, when used for preserving lemon, salt, sour buttermilk or for cooking exhibit black spots or moles which in course of a very short time become holes. It does not require much knowledge of Chemistry to know that acid contained in lemon, salt etc. Mr. Marten, if he cares, will read what "Good Health" "American Medicine and Current Public Health Literature" and other American Medical journals have to say about aluminium. The doctors of that land, after careful research, are of opinion that aluminium vessels are the root cause of 50 per cent of stomach and kidney troubles. There are instances given where the majority of persons who partook of food preserved in aluminium vessels overnight died the next day in a serious condition. If Mr. Marten cannot have access to such American journals he will be able to get such information from "Health" (a monthly journal edited by U. Ramarao). Mr. Marten's theory that alu-



Mr. Pestonji P. Kapadia, new President of the Hon. Presidency Magistrates' Association.

minium is next to gold and silver is all bunkum.

I have only to add that Indians though half starved are able to maintain comparatively good health because of their using earthenware—considered a symbol of poverty—and the idle rich who always go in for fancy things such as aluminium vessels are paying for the Doctor's attendance.—Yours, etc.,
J. VENKATA RAMA IYER.

Bombay, Oct. 30.

Khar Roads

To The Editor of "The Chronicle".
Sir.—The subject to which I am drawing the attention of the public of Khar must not seem an unusual one. In reality it is very important to their well-being. The roads of Khar have been complained about, more than often in private, but rarely in public, and I am sure that the majority of the Khar dwellers will help me to voice the chorus for improving the roads.

In the first place the roads are stony—so stony that even the toughest wheel of the sturdiest cycle gets punctured, no question about the damage to shoes. The imperfect irregularity of the winding streets may seem picturesque to some happy-go-lucky no-work-to-do tourists who trol on at a leisurely pace, but to busy people who have to trudge daily to colleges and offices it is a hard and rather an expensive task, getting our shoes torn every month and paying the doctor eternally for wounds on the feet, and all because the Municipality will not oblige us with smooth tarred roads.

The roads of Santa Cruz were recently made into tarred roads—very pretty lanes and streets—why cannot the dwellers of the "Model Suburb" get the same advantage? The Municipality must have some reason—not an excuse—for not granting us this privilege. If there is no rational cause for the Municipality to fall back upon, in my opinion the Khar roads should be improved to save our feet and our shoes.—Yours, etc.,
"PERIN"

Khar, Oct. 30.

Training In Journalism

To The Editor of "The Chronicle".
Sir.—It was so long considered a huge pity not to have in our country even a solitary Institute of Journalism maintained by our Universities. While there are countries in Europe and America already teeming with such institutions run by Universities. But "Better late than never." The question of providing a diploma course in Journalism is of late being seriously thought of by the Calcutta University. Mr. Mininala Khandekar's unremitting exertions in the matter of introducing a Chair in Journalism on the teaching side of the Calcutta University are rapidly finding support. But there is something like a fetish in the now suggested clause in the proposed scheme of the University that those graduates with History and Economics as their optional subject are alone qualified to receive training in Journalism at the Institute to be started under its aegis. Degrees are not "sine quo non" for becoming a full-fledged journalist. The plea for having a stigmatised academic qualifications as a condition precedent to admission to the Institutes of Journalism should not be pressed as all that passes as an asset worth having in the pursuit of Journalism is one's ability to put things in the course of ones writings in a most impressive fashion. Even Mr. Low Warren, Fellow of the Institute of Journalists, London, has to say the same thing in the course of his writing in "Journalism from A to Z." He

YOUNG NAZIS MUST WORK IN LABOUR CAMPS

Hitler's New Method Of Recruiting Soldiers

BERLIN (By Mail).
Thousands of young male Nazis especially members of the Hitler Youth organisation, will be affected by the new order compelling all future leaders of the Workers' Front, the Nazi organisation which took the place of the old trade unions and the Political Officials organisation to work in the Labour Service camps. This will come into force on November 1.

An agreement has been reached between Herr Hiel, head of the Labour Service Corps, whose men made such a fine soldier-like showing at the party congress at Nuremberg and Dr. Ley, who is head of both the Political Officials organisation and the Workers' Front. All young Nazis born after December 31, 1914 who aspire to be leaders in the future must serve either six months or one year in the Labour Service camps.

This is in keeping with Herr Hitler's promise made recently that "every German no matter what his origin or class, should be given a shovel and compelled to earn his daily bread with the people."

Although this may appear like real idealism to a world which is apt to take words at their face value, it is obvious to anyone of intelligence that the building up of the German Labour Service Corps which have served their purpose of drawing the unemployed of the city streets is a valuable part of Germany's military programme, for men who live and work in the Labour Service camps can hardly be distinguished from young recruits.

Three months' military training would transform them into useful soldiers. The new order is regarded here as a step towards general service for every young German in a Labour Service camp.

ORIGIN OF COMMUNAL AWARD

(Continued from Page 1)

Little prospect of any such decision securing the necessary harmony in working. But the Prime Minister as the Chairman of the Committee ordered to act and gave a decision of temporary validity. He was requested to do so by every member of the Committee signing the agreement to pledge himself to support his decision so as to enable the constitution to be put into operation, further efforts for an All-India settlement being made in the meantime.

Two days after the Malaviya Group sent their original request to the Prime Minister, the "Times" (London) commented as follows:—

"The limitation of the request to Muslim and Sikh minorities was in line with Mahatma Gandhi's strongly expressed objection to the grant or continuance of special electoral rights to other minorities and in particular his vehement objection to the special arrangements for depressed classes. Gandhiji wrote to the Prime Minister on Saturday night that his non-signature of the Malaviya letter did not mean that it would approve of any solution acceptable to three parties concerned—Hindus, Muslims, and Sikhs. As to the other minorities Gandhiji was of the opinion that their case would be settled by agreement among their representatives and other members of the Conference. The Congress could not, Gandhiji said, be reconciled to any further extension of principle of separate electorates or special reservation of seats."—A.P.

says:—Granted he (a person having aptitude for Journalism) has had a sound schooling, is of a studious turn of mind, is eager to compass a fresh field of learning and has an unconquerable desire to get on the Press, what other qualification does he require to accomplish this end, with the probability of achieving success when he has done so? Instances are many of persons who, though possessing no degrees could rise to heights of fame in Journalism.

In Matriculation, if a qualification as such is needed, be the minimum one for gaining an entrance to the Institute.—Yours, etc.,
H. B. BANNUR.

Bombay, Oct. 30.

WORK NEW CONSTITUTION HONESTLY

(Continued from page 1).
Committees for opinion. And now that I am out of the way and the Provinces are in a position to exercise their judgment freely and untrammelled, I do hope that in order to be true to themselves and the Congress, their first act will be to pronounce their unequivocal opinion on the proposed amendments. The ambiguity is patent.

Many have contested my proposition that truthful and non-violent are synonymous with legitimate and peaceful. If Congressmen do not attach that meaning to the two words they should hesitatingly recommend their removal altogether. In adopting this recommendation they will not travel outside the terms of reference.

BOND BETWEEN MEANS AND END

Our creed is measured by (2 measure by) which we want mankind to judge us. There should surely be no uncertainty about our measure. What we insist upon in ordinary affairs of life is surely necessary in national affairs. Even as a mason without his square or the tailor without his yard stick is inconceivable, so also we cannot conceive of a big organisation like the Congress without its measure. If we have any doubt about the necessity for downright truthfulness and downright non-violence for the attainment of complete independence, we should say so. There will be nothing wrong in it. That would not mean that we have abandoned truth or non-violence. It would mean that we have ceased to connect truthfulness and non-violence with independence, have ceased to see the one as the cause and the other as its inevitable result and we have ceased to think that there is an indissoluble bond between means and end.

UNHESITATING OPPOSITION

If there was difficulty about carrying the amendment to the creed it was plain sailing with reference to other amendments both in the Subjects Committee and in the open session. What I observed to my delight was also the fact that those who wanted to oppose any of the amendments did so without any hesitation and yet in courteous terms. Obedience was uncrudgingly tendered to the chair at all times, whereas I was prepared for boisterous scenes. And all the amendments were passed although members knew that I was not remaining in the Congress.

GENEROSITY AND FAITH

The manner in which over fifteen hundred delegates who had assembled waived their undoubted right of having copies of the amended draft constitution was an exhibition of generosity and faith of which any nation would be proud. And yet all amendments were passed by delegates with overwhelming majorities after they had understood what they were and what were their implications. For they listened for over an hour to my simple, unvarnished explanation of all amendments. Cheers that punctuated my remarks on some of the most important amendments showed that they were following my exposition with utmost attention. All this was possible because of the perfect loud speaker arrangements that were made as well as for the Subjects Committee as for the open session.

WORK IT HONESTLY

Now that the new constitution is an established fact Provincial Congress Committees should realise the necessity of honestly working it. Although time has been given to them upto 15th January for holding the A.C.C. elections and for reducing themselves to 100 where they are over 100, wherever it is possible they should at once do these two things.

Let me also utter a warning. I hope no one will think the Khaddar Clause and labour franchise clause do not come into immediate operation. They do. Those who do not believe in them, those who do not want to wear Khaddar as their habit to the exclusion of all other cloth or do not want to do some manual labour for the sake of the country will, if they are members of any elected organisation, at once tender their resignation. And Provincial Congress Committees will not elect those as members of the Committees or of the A.C.C. who are not habitual wearers of Khaddar, or who do not want to do manual labour.

MOST NATURAL FORM OF LABOUR

Spinning is undoubtedly the most natural and the easiest form of labour and is connected with the Khaddar clause. But those who do not believe in spinning can certainly take up any other kind of manual la-

They Compelled Admiration From All Sides

SPLENDID RECORD OF WORK BY SAINIKAS

Young Commandant Who Wore No Special Mark Of Distinction And Was Comrade To All

A lady visitor to the Congress Session who had taken up her quarters in the delegates' camp appears to have been particularly observant of the activities of the women volunteer organisation of the Reception Committee.

Her observations reveal how keenly she has been watching the saffron and chocolate volunteers and their officers with green blouse.

The following article brings out for the first time certain details of organisation, work and life which will be read with great interest.

One of the interesting features of a Congress session is the presence of women volunteers. Ever since their appearance on the scene, they have never failed to attract public attention. And although they have become now quite a common feature, they have lost none of their old attraction. But at no other previous session did they draw the same interest or admiration as they did in this session of the Congress. And the reason is not far to seek. Never had they been seen at a better advantage than at Bombay. They were everywhere, grappling with every situation, facing every danger, overcoming every obstacle, sweeping across every hurdle. They were ready to supply every information with matchless patience, guide bewildered visitors through the maze of humanity, find lost property including howling babies, restore missing husbands to frightened wives, supply water to parched throats, show sightseers round the exhibition, fix up accommodation for the new arrivals. And yet amidst all these mazes of duties, maddening crowds and bewildering noises, they were wary and watchful in checking tickets.

BEHIND CAMP WALLS.
And yet this was, but the demonstration part of their multifarious duties. Their quiet and yet a very vital part of their life lay behind those silent camp walls where no inquisitive eye could penetrate. Here they lived a life of stern simplicity, iron discipline and ceaseless vigilance. The first faint breath of the dawn grey dawn found them up and busy and midnight still saw them actively on duty. They swept and cleaned and washed as cheerfully as they sang and marched in their fiery orange and sober chocolate blouses they were the symbol of flame and shade.

THE DIVISIONS.
The camp was run on strict semi-military style. The discipline was stern. They were up before the sun and set to work almost immediately. The Force was divided into groups of ten each, called Dastas. Three Dastas made a Battalion and 3 Battalions, one Company. Each Dasta was allotted one task—one took up sanitation, another accommodation, a third ran the enquiry office, a fourth controlled the crowd in the women's section, a fifth guarded the entrances, a sixth walked round handing drinking water, a seventh did sentry duty all night at the Camp and so on.

EVER VIGILANT
Indeed, it is so difficult to enumerate their various duties which were arduous and multitudinous though it would be very hard for any one to guess that from their composed and happy faces. Tireless in industry, ceaseless in vigilance, stern in discipline, watchful of danger, unfailing in courtesy, unrelaxing in cheerfulness, they seemed undoubtedly a model Corps. Not only did they win the admiration of all, but also their love. Their kindness and consistency were unflinching and unimpaired.

SHE IS GREAT
But if there is one to whom the entire organisation owes its birth, growth and fulfilment, it is the Officer-in-Charge and no words can adequately describe and express her energy, industry or love of work. She has proved herself really great in every sense of the word. She laboured day and night physically along with her Sainikas. No job was too low for her. Whether it was the office to be swept, belts to be stitched, labels to be stuck on, she was there working along with the others. It was indeed very hard to spot her out among her women.

NOMARK OF DISTINCTION.
She wore but the ordinary officer's uniform, with nothing to distinguish or mark her out from the others. She not only mingled with, but was truly one of them. Her patience was matchless, her tact most commendable, her kindness inexhaustible. She was the mother, sister and comrade to one and all. If ever a group had a commanding yet unostentatious leader, she was certainly one. She has indeed not only laid her own right to future leadership and those who have watched with interest and admiration her rapid and successful growth will watch her with even more interest in the future.

negligence although it was wholly unconscious. But calling myself as I do an expert in the science of civil resistance, I may not plead ignorance as an excuse. I hope, therefore, that the vital clauses of the constitution will be immediately put into operation. What I am aiming at is the development of capacity for civil resistance so that there never may be any need for civil disobedience. Disobedience that is wholly civil should never provoke retaliation.—A. P.

AUSTRALIANS BACK HOME AGAIN

Party Accorded Civic Reception

PERTH, Oct. 30.
The main body of the Australian cricketers have arrived, all fit and were accorded civic reception. Woodfull was presented a basket specially made of West Australian wood in appreciation of his personal successes and the recapture of ashes.—Reuter.

Malaviya And Aney Criticise Congress Again

To Do Justice To Hindus And Sikhs They Must Reject The Communal Award—Their Slogan

That the White Paper was a super-structure based upon the Communal Award, and unless the axe is applied to the base, the White Paper would not completely die.

That silence is an indication of assent, and the Indian National Congress in adopting a neutral attitude with regard to Communal Award, had actually given its tacit approval of the same.

That the plea put forward by the Congress that the communal question ought to be tackled and settled by the different communities between themselves was untenable, so long as one community can profitably fall back upon the Communal Award even after turning down the proposals of another.

These were the main points put forward by Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya at a meeting held at Madhav Baug, on Monday evening.

The subject of the lecture was: "Our Present Political Situation."

Mr. Shivramdas Khediya presided.

FOR THEIR OWN BENEFIT.

Giving an outline of the history of India from the days of the Ramayana, the coming of the Mahomedans and the British, the Pandit stated that the present Indian situation would not improve so long as the reins of government were not in the hands of the people of India. The British were holding India for their own benefit, they were keeping the whole monopoly of Indian trade, shipping, etc. in their own hands. And the British Govern-

ment declare that they would give the Indians self-government by dribblets. The only way for the attainment of independence, the Pandit continued, was by the joint action of all communities—working for the common welfare of the nation. The question of community should not be the guiding motive of any man and every Indian should think in terms of his motherland.

CONGRESS AND AWARD.

The speaker then pointed out that for the work of constitution-making, the country should choose its best men, leaving all considerations of community behind, and this could be best done by means of joint electorates. The intention of the Government had always been to foist separate electorates on the Indian people, and the Congress had ever since 1908 opposed such a proposal. Now the Government had brought forth separate electorates again in the form of the Communal Award and it was the duty of the Indian National Congress to reject the same in unmistakable terms. But the Congress for once failed to do its duty. By its neutral attitude regarding the Award the Congress had given its tacit approval of the same.

The White Paper was a super-structure based upon the Communal Award, and unless the Communal Award was rejected the White Paper would not completely die. So long as the Communal Award was in force the country could never attain its goal of Swaraj.

ON EQUAL FOOTING.

Referring to the plea put forward by the Congress that the communal question should be tackled and settled by the different communities, the Pandit held that all communities can meet for such a settlement only on equal footing and not on an unequal one. So long as one community enjoyed some privileges over the other then that community can profitably choose to turn down the proposals of the other however reasonable the proposals might be.



A group photo of the retiring members of the Managing Committee of the Honorary Magistrates. Mr. Meyer Nissim, the retiring President, is sitting in the centre with Mr. Kapadia, the new President on his right.

ward by the Congress that the communal question should be tackled and settled by the different communities, the Pandit held that all communities can meet for such a settlement only on equal footing and not on an unequal one. So long as one community enjoyed some privileges over the other then that community can profitably choose to turn down the proposals of the other however reasonable the proposals might be.

"Mahatma Gandhi and the Congress say that the White Communal Award is intrinsically bad. But how is it they have got a partiality for the Communal Award?" asked the Pandit.

The speaker said that the Congress had, by its neutral attitude been a party to the injustice done to the Hindu and the Sikh communities and that its silence was

a tacit approval of the same.

"VOTE FOR MR. MEHTA." The Pandit then made an appeal to the audience to vote for Mr. Jammadas Mehta, since he is pledged not only to reject the White Paper but also the Communal Award. He also said that Mr. Mehta had been in the Assembly before now and that he was well-versed in economic questions and general conditions prevailing in India.

Mr. Aney, who spoke next, strongly criticised the Congress attitude regarding the Communal Award; and said that the Congress, which claimed to represent every community in the country, had left the Hindus and the Sikhs in the lurch by not removing the injustice that is done them on account of the Communal Award.

AWARD IN A NUTSHELL.

"The Hindus had formerly one seat in the Legislature for every

ten lakhs of its population, but under the Communal Award they will have one seat for 19 lakhs and 19 thousands.

The European will have one seat for every 10 thousand of their population; the Anglo-Indian one for every 30,000; the Christians one for 5 lakhs; the Muhammadan one for 8 lakhs. This is in a nut-shell the Communal Award. Under this Award the Hindu is equal to a pie while the European is equal to a rupee, and this is the Award that the Congress had chosen tacitly to approve." Thus said Mr. Jammadas Mehta in a short speech which he made at the end of the meeting.

The meeting then dispersed.

DUTCH AIR MAIL ARRIVES

JOHNPUR, Oct. 30. The Royal Dutch Air Mail arrived at 11.55 last night. Her

IMPOSITION OF DUTY ON COTTON URGED

Ceylon Banking Commission To Submit Report Shortly

COLOMBO, Oct. 30.

It is understood that the report of the Ceylon Banking Commission will be ready shortly.

The Commission started work in the first week of May last.

Witnesses who appeared before the Banking Commission at Hambantota made various suggestions to encourage and extend cotton growing in Ceylon. Besides the establishment of a State ginny and the imposition of a duty on raw cotton imported from India, it was urged that Chena cultivators should be required to grow cotton on one-third of the land for which permits are issued.—United Press.

MOVING SUSPICIOUSLY NEAR CONGRESS NAGAR

Bhika Kanji and three others were arrested by the De Lisle Road Police on Monday night for moving under suspicious circumstances near the Congress Shadi Exhibition at Worli.

They were placed before the Presidency Magistrate 5th Court Dadar and to enable the Police to complete their inquiries they were remanded to Police custody till the 12th November.

Highness the Maharani of Cochin Behar who was a passenger was met by Their Highnesses the Maharajahs of Jodhpur and Jaipur. The Maharani said that she had an excellent flight from London.—A. P.

C. P. ENFORCES MONEY-LENDERS ACT

Designed To Regulate Transactions

NAGPUR, Oct. 29.

The C. P. Money-Lenders Act which was passed by the last Session of the Central Provinces Legislative Council having been assented to by Governor-General on October 14, 1934, has come into force with effect from October 24 1934. The Act which is an important piece of Legislation is designed to regulate the transactions of money-lending in Central Provinces and makes it compulsory for every money lender to furnish each debtor every year with a statement of account signed by the money-lender or his Agent, and empowers the courts to penalise to comply with the provisions of the Act, by disallowing the whole of any portion of the interest found due and also costs. The Act further directs that in future no court shall decree on account of arrears of interest a sum greater than the principle of the loan.—United Press.

13 DIE OF PLAGUE IN NAGPUR DIST.

NAGPUR, Oct. 29.

There were six fatal cases of tuberculosis, six fatal cases of puerperal fever and two fatal cases of typhoid in Nagpur during the week ended October 20. There were 159 attacks and 13 deaths from plague in Nagpur district during the same period. In the mofussil of the district, Cholera was responsible for 93 attacks and 15 deaths.—United Press.

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BELA KUN PREDICTS IMMINENCE OF WORLD REVOLUTION

Ex-Dictator Of Hungary Sees United Proletarian Move

The Moscow correspondent of the "New York Times", cable on September 29, says:—
The imminence of world revolution was again enthusiastically proclaimed by the Soviet press after several months of reticence on the subject.
Lavish publicity was accorded to the celebration here of the seventieth anniversary of the establishment of the First International. The celebration was attended by a large gathering of international Communists, who unanimously adopted the resolution, "Long live the Comintern (Communist International) and its leader of genius, Joseph Stalin."

SEES END OF "ENSLAVEMENTS"

The keynote speech of the occasion was made by Bela Kun, former Hungarian Communist dictator, who declared he detected the beginning now of a united world proletarian movement to "abolish all capitalist enslavements."

With such a powerful base as the Soviet Union, with its Bolshevik party, its socialized industry and agriculture, its Red Army and its leader, Stalin," M. Kun said, "the international proletariat has become a decisive influence in world politics."

The Russian Communist party organ, Pravda, under large photographs of Marx, Engels, Lenin and Stalin, editorially proclaimed:

"Lenin led the proletariat to Socialist revolutionary victory in one-sixth of the world, established the Communist International and headed the struggle during the first period of wars and revolution. In the second period of wars and revolution Lenin's Communist International, under Comrade Stalin's leadership, will lead the proletariat of all countries to the Socialist revolution throughout the world."

PREPARATION FOR CONGRESS
Meanwhile the Communist International, the avowed purpose of which is to foment and carry through this world proletarian uprising, has issued instructions from its permanent headquarters in Moscow to Communist parties abroad to select delegates and prepare to attend the world Con-

gress, scheduled to be held here early next year.

That Congress, which will be the first since 1923, was originally announced for this year, but it was postponed without public explanation. This Soviet Government organ, Izvestia, and the Red Army organ, Red Star have even refrained from publishing announcements of the scheduled Congress.

Communist organizations abroad are now instructed to familiarize their members with the agenda for the coming meeting. The subjects to be discussed include campaigns against fascism.

RECALLS STALIN-TROTSKY DISPUTE

The inactivity of the Communist International has been remarked ever since Joseph Stalin embarked on his programme for socialism in Russia first, which coincided roughly with the inauguration of the first Five Year Plan and the expulsion of Leon Trotsky from the Soviet Union. M. Stalin differed on this point as well as on others with M. Trotsky, who advocated world revolution as an essential of Marxism.

M. Trotsky likewise differed with the Soviet dictator on measures for forcing the peasants into a Socialist scheme of things in Russia, but it has been said that both in this matter and in that of world revolution the two men disagreed only on the question of the time for action. In each case M. Trotsky having advocated earlier action.

It has been pointed out that the collectivization scheme for agriculture was advocated by M. Trotsky but was rejected as untimely by M. Stalin. Now the Soviet Union has embarked upon a plan to force the last of the individualist peasants into the collective by 1937.

Coincidentally with the resumption of the Congresses of the Communist International the Soviet Union has been recognised by the United States, the last of the great powers to withhold recognition, and Russia has become a member of the League of Nations.

Poor Man's Court

New York City Provides Facilities For Those Unable To Employ Counsel To Plead Their Cause

A dentist, a street-cleaner, a restaurateur who makes a specialty of spaghetti, doctors, press-agents and real estate men, gray-beards and children, found justice in the "poor man's court" just established in New York City. Pictured, usually as blind and holding a pair of scales, Justice was personified, in this instance, by Presiding Justice Perham St. George Bissell, a smiling, kindly-faced, heavy-jowled man who was anything but blind, though lacking scales, seemed thoroughly equipped to carry out his task.

It was apparent that he was even-handed in balancing the claims of plaintiff and defendant, unswayed by tears, laughter, or anger. There were no involved rules of procedure to follow; all decisions were made to substantive law.

In two hours the Presiding Justice heard six cases, all of them resulting in judgments for the plaintiffs, ranging from dol. 8.25 to dol. 50. Two other suits were settled without a hearing, and one was ruled as being beyond the jurisdiction of the court. Lawyers are unnecessary. The plaintiffs and defendants simply "tell it to the judge," who listens to both sides, then makes a decision.

JUSTICE OPENS HER EYES

The new court, known as the Special Claims Division of the Municipal Court, was established by the last session of the Legislature to adjudicate claims of less than dol. 50. The only fee is dol. 1.25, which is paid by the plaintiff. In establishing the "poor man's court" New York followed a precedent set twenty-one years ago in Topeka ("The Literary Digest," June 2).

A washerwoman was unable to collect dol. 3 owing to her by a man well able to pay. Kansas established small claims courts as a result. Similar courts have been set in Massachusetts, California, South Dakota, Idaho,

Nevada, and Oregon, and in the cities of Chicago, Philadelphia, Cleveland, and Spokane.

It was field-day for the plaintiffs in Justice Bissell's court, the climax coming in a complaint against a spaghetti-house. It seems that a waiter spilled huckleberry pie and coffee on the plaintiff's trousers, damaging them to such an extent, said the plaintiff, that they no longer were wearable. The restaurant-keeper paid to have them cleaned, but the plaintiff was not satisfied. They were flannel, he said, and cost him dol. 12.50, for which he exhibited a receipt. Scoursucker, though the court, flannel, insisted the plaintiff's wife. "They were billed as flannel."

"God help the dealer's soul," said the court, deciding for the plaintiff. Judgment was for dol. 7, plus the costs of dol. 1.25. The plaintiff got back his trousers.

Next! A woman had paid a dol. 10 deposit on an apartment. The agreement with the real estate agents, she said, was that she would get a two weeks' concession in rent. Instead, she testified, the agents asked her to pay the first month's rent, and promised that the concession would come later in the year. One of the agents said that she would have received a receipt for six weeks' rent if she had paid the month in advance. The court ruled for the plaintiff, and she got back her deposit of dol. 10. A doctor won his claim for professional services to a street-cleaner's son, and a dol. 10 judgment for another claim.

It appeared an auspicious beginning for the court, which is but one of several set up to hear similar claims.

It is claimed in behalf of these courts that they will still the sense of injustice which rankles in the minds of those unable to employ counsel to defend their rights. "Justice" has opened her eyes.—"Literary Digest."

MARCONI AWED BY MYSTERY OF LIFE

"Inability Of Science To
Solve It Is Absolute,"
Says Famous Inventor

"I desire the simple faith of a Eretion peasant," said Pasteur—and it was his. Another, also a priest of science, is awed by the mystery of life. "It is," Marchese Guglielmo Marconi told the International Congress of Electro-Radio Biology at Venice, "the most persistent problem ever placed before the thought of man." The inability of science to solve it is absolute. This would be truly frightening were it not for faith."

As far as scientists have probed the mystery of the universe, they find that "still leagues beyond those leagues there is more sea." If man lives in an exploding universe, as a noted Catholic scientist holds who laid the fuse? If the globe man calls home shall soon become a cinder, as others fear, who shall say that it will not live again? Flowers spring anew on volcanic ash, as Alaska shows; life comes to the volcanic isle suddenly sprung from the deep. At the outer edge of knowledge science leans on faith.

Eight Nobel prize-winners, including Dr. Arthur H. Compton, noted Chicago physicist, were among the distinguished scientists who heard the great Italian. "To the keenest human minds seeking the unknown," commented the Washington "Post", "skepticism is seldom more than a pausing-place."

STUDENTS MAY ATTEND AT WILL

Harvard University Tries
New Educational
Experiment

Harvard College authorities are watching with interest the new educational experiment this year that is giving greater freedom to students in the three upper classes.

Under the changes recommended by Dean A. C. Hanford and adopted this Fall, these students are allowed to attend classes when and if they please with no attendance records taken and they are no longer required to take hour examinations in November and April.

The custom of placing students on probation in November, at mid-years or in April has been discontinued for the upper classes, who now face such discipline only in June at the end of the college term.

Another innovation is the discontinuance of publishing the rank list as placing too much emphasis on the mid-year grades. The officials are waiting with interest to see what effect this will have on the work of the students.

The work of the new freshman class also will be scrutinized closely, following an effort during the Summer to weed out the less promising. Although the number of entrance applications was greater than in any of the other depression years the number accepted was smaller.

The plan of President Conant for recruiting young men of brilliant promise from all parts of the country has begun operating. In the freshman class are ten young men from the Middle West with exceptional school records, to whom have been awarded the first of the newly established prize fellowships carrying maximum stipends of dollar 1,000 in the freshman year and dollar 1,200 each year thereafter, depending on the financial resources of the recipients.

Dr. Conant hopes eventually to have 10 per cent of the freshman class culled from the ranks of the most promising young men of the country.

This 29th year of Harvard College is the second year of Dr. Conant's presidency. His first year was devoted largely to studying the situation. Now some of the changes he contemplates are being introduced.—"New York Times"

ENGINEERING EXHIBITION

Will Be Held At Madras
In January

MADRAS (By Mail).
In the first week of January next the College of Engineering, Guindy will hold the second Engineering Exhibition in their grounds which will extend over five days. The first exhibition held in 1933 was opened by His Excellency Sir George Stanley, the Governor of Madras and was pronounced a great success by all who attended.

The Exhibits will be grouped under the three main heads of Engineering, (1) electrical, (2) mechanical and (3) civil and con-

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In Claims it has paid in 1933 the vast sum of Rs. 6,41,33,993. The Company received one claim a minute, night and day, and every hour paid for Claims Rs. 7,378. The number of Claims reported were 3,15,608. It is indeed a record to be proud of.

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list of all the latest apparatus in wireless testing machines, automobiles, aeronautics, surveying, bridge erection, town-planning, sanitation, etc. The list is too extensive but it is enough to know that what is to be seen is worth seeing and that a day spent at the exhibition will be extremely profitable.—United Press.

ANNAMALI 'VERSITY

CHIDAMBARAM, Oct. 30.

The Governor accompanied by Lady Beatrix Stanley arrived here this morning and presided at the Convocation of the Annamalai University.—A. P.

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SHIPPING NEWS

Exports And Imports

ARRIVALS.
Bombay, October 30.
Jalaratna, Dry, Calcutta.
Arabia, Silvio, Genoa.
DEPARTURES.
Bombay, October 30.
Surada, Trimble, Karachi.
Bombay, October 31.
Barpeta, Dewhurst, Busrah.
Karanja, Baird, Durban.
Warfield, Miller, Rangoon.

LOADING.
Bombay, October 30.
Steamer President Johnson for
New York.
Tango Maru for Kobe.
Arabia for Java.
AFRICAN MAIL REPORT.
S. S. Karanja:—The B. S. N. Co's
mail steamer Karanja will sail to-
day for Durban with mails, a ge-
neral cargo and passengers.
S. S. Warfield:—The B. S. N. Co's
steamer Warfield will sail to-day
for Rangoon with a general cargo.
S. S. Jalaratna:—The Scindia S.
N. Co's steamer Jalaratna arrived
in harbour on Tuesday from Cal-
cutta with a general cargo.
S. S. Arabia:—The M. Italiana
steamer Arabia arrived in harbour
on Tuesday from Genoa with a
general cargo.
S. S. Barpeta:—The B. S. N. Co's
steamer Barpeta will sail to-day
for Busrah with a general cargo
and passengers.
S. S. Surada:—The B. S. N. Co's
steamer Surada sailed yesterday
for Karachi with same bottom
cargo.

ALEXANDRA DOCK

Bombay, October 30.
2 Clara Camus 4410, Trieste 1-11,
L. Triestino.
5 India 4077, Genoa, 31-10, L.
Triestino.
7 Arabia 4499, N. F. N. F. L. Triesti-
no.
8 City of Paris 6855, Karachi,
30-10, K. Nixon and Co.
9 Tango Maru 4238, Karachi 2-11,
N. Y. Kaisha.
11 California 9930, Glasgow, 1-11,
Grabams T Co.
14 Karanja 4646 Durban, 31-10 M
& Co.

VICTORIA DOCK

3 Barpeta, 1892, Busrah, 31-10, M
& Co.
4 Varsova 1955, Busrah 1-11, M M
and Co.
6 Skuld 649, Bangkok, N. F. F. F.
Campbell and Co.
7 Jalaratna 2326, Karachi, N. F.
Scindia S. N. Co.
9 Alipore 3241, Japan 2-11, M M
and Co.
12-13 Warfield 3805, Rangoon
31-10, M M and Co.
15 Hashemi 298, Malabar Coast,
30-10, Hassam and Co.

PRINCESS DOCK

B Kohinur 3240, Calcutta, 2-11, T
Morrison and Co.
C/R Surada 3382, Karachi 30-10,
M M and Co.
D/E Birk 3178, Rangoon 30-10,
Scindia S. N. Co.
F Jalaputra, 3113 NF, NF, Scindia
S. N. Co.
G Oostcappelle 348, M'Coast 31-10,
Merchant S. N. Co.
M Alavi 2161 Red Sea Ports 12-11
T Morrison and Co.
Q Akbar, 2479, Mauritius, N. F.
T M and Co.

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Ranpura 111, P & O S. N. Co.
Kaiser-i-Hind 8-11, P & O S. N.
Co.
Cathay, 311 P & O S. N. Co.
Burdwan, 811 P & O S. N. Co.
Viceroy of India, 1211 P & O S.
N. Co.
Corfu, 1511 P & O S. N. Co.
FROM PLYMOUTH.
Mundra, 6-11, M. M. and Co.
FROM LIVERPOOL.
Tuscania 7-11, G. T. Co.
Clan Macbride 31-10, J. F. Co.
City of Simla 111 K. N. Co.
City of Venice 311 K. N. Co.
FOR GOTHENBURG.
Ceylon 14-11, I. Edwards Ltd.
FROM HULL.
Kioto 10-11, J. F. Co.
FROM HAMBURG.
Rabenfels 12-11, L. Edwards Ltd.
Wartenfels 6-11, L. Edwards Ltd.
Gleker 17-11, L. Edwards Ltd.
Sonnenfels 27-11, L. Edwards
Ltd.

FROM GENOA.
Victoria 5-11, M. Italiana.
FROM NEW YORK.
President Johnson, 1-11, F. F.
Campbell and Co.
President Monroe, 15-11, F. F.
Campbell and Co.
President Vanburen, 29-11, F. F.
Campbell and Co.
Lindbank 4-11, F. F. Campbell
& Co.
C/Dalhart 8-11, L. Edwards Ltd.
FROM KOLKATA.
Manju Maru 30-10, O. S. Kaisha.

Mayebashi Maru 1811 N. Y. Kai-
sha.
Celebes Maru 8-11, O. S. Kaisha.
Juyo Maru 23-11, O. S. Kaisha.
Comerin 211, P & O S. N. Co.
Kidderpore 9-11, P & O S. N.
Co.
Rajputana 16-11, P & O S. N. Co.
FROM AUSTRALIA.
Mooltan 10-11, P & O S. N. Co.
Balarat 13-11, P & O S. N. Co.
FROM DUBLIN.
Takliwa 3-11, M. M. and Co.
Kenya 17-11, M. M. and Co.

SAILING DATES

FOR LONDON.
Comerin 3-11, P & O S. N. Co.
Mooltan 10-11, P & O S. N. Co.
Rajputana 17-11, P & O S. N. Co.
FOR LIVERPOOL.
Britania 1-11, G. T. Co.
California 1-11, Graham T. Co.
FOR NEW YORK.
President Johnson 2-11, F. F.
Campbell and Co.
FOR HAMBURG.
Rabenfels, N. F. L. Edwards Ltd.
FOR GENOA.
India 31-10, M. Italiana.
FOR TRIESTE.
Clara Camus, 111 L. T. Co.
FOR KOBE.
Alipore 3-11, P & O S. N. Co.
FOR BUSRAH.
Barpeta 31-10, M. M. and Co.
Varsova 1-11, M. M. and Co.
FOR CALCUTTA.
Kohinor 211 T. M. and Co.
Chyabasa, 4-11, M. M. and Co.
Einfield 30-10, M. M. and Co.
FOR RANGOON.
Nizam, N. F. T. M. Co.
Warfield 31-10, M. M. and Co.
FOR DURBAN.
Karanja 31-10, M. M. and Co.
FOR BANGKOK.
Skuld N. F. F. F. Campbell & Co.
FOR MAURITIUS.
Akbar N. F. T. M. Co.
FOR KARACHI.
Jalaratna, N. F. S. S. N. Co.
Tango Maru 2-11, N. Y. Kaisha.
FOR JEDDAH.
Alavi 12-11, T. M. Co.
FOR JAVA.
Arabia, N. F. M. Italiana.
BOMBAY PORT TRUST LANDING DATES.
S. S. California (boats Am.
Cotton) 29-10-24
City of Paris (boats
Am. Cotton) 29-10-24
Birk 29-10-24
Naravati 29-10-24
Parvati 29-10-24
Oostcappelle 29-10-24
Lalita 29-10-24
Varsova 29-10-24
Skuld 29-10-24
Surada 30-10-34

IMPORTS.

Bombay, Oct. 30.
S. S. President Hayes, Agents F.
F. Campbell and Co., from Los
Angeles:—21 cases batteries, 30
boxes oranges.
From San Francisco:—20 cases
canned asparagus, 130 boxes ap-
ples, 81 c/s grapes, 20 boxes pears.
From Honolulu:—248 casks tal-
low.

From Kobe:—1091 cases apples,
80 c/s cotton and rayon piece-
goods, 16 c/s silk goods, 35 cases
cotton hosiery, 30 c/s celluloid
bangles, 83 c/s porcelain tiles, 85
cases woollen goods, 15 c/s hard-
ware, 25 bags dried ginger, 75 c/s
green tea, 97 c/s I pipe fittings, 30
c/s I bends, 25 c/s rayon yarn, 10
c/s paper, 12 c/s gramophone nee-
dles, 35 c/s rayon yarn, 67 c/s cot-
ton piece-goods, 100 bags stone
powder, 40 c/s playing cards, 17 c/s
brushes, 12 c/s buttons, 15 c/s sta-
tionery.

From Shanghai:—44 c/s raw silk
457 c/s tea, 24 c/s silk yarn, 24 c/s
silk and art silk mixed goods, 38
c/s silk piece-goods.
From Hongkong:—50 c/s raw
silk, 275 packages fire crackers.
From Manila:—103 tins lard, 95
coils Manila rope.
From Singapore:—258 boxes rat-
tans, 50 bags damar batu, 72 pic-
ces fire lumber, 412 bags sago seed
31 c/s gum copal, 368 bags betel-
nuts, 15 bags nutmegs, 450 bags
sago flour, 36 c/s rubber fittings,
21 bales Ising glass, 43 cases gum
benjamin.

From Penang:—296 slabs refin-
ed tin, 400 cases gum benjamin.

EXPORTS

Bombay, October 30.
S. S. Clara Camus for Trieste:
—110 bales cotton raw H. Nensley
and Co.
For Venice:—1350 bags g. nut
kernel M. Bhuta and Co., 980
bags castor seed Cotton Agents
Ltd.
For Salonica:—640 bags gingel-
ly seed H. Kharlam.
For Syria:—110 bales cotton
raw N. Nagshi and Co.
For Firaou:—55 bales cotton
raw N. Nagshi and Co.
S. S. City of President John-
son for Genoa:—70 bags black
pepper Amin and Sons; 220 bales
cotton raw N. Nagshi and Co.
For New York:—54 bags fenn-

greek seed F. F. Campbell and Co;
20 cases I. hand printed c. goods
Thos. Cook and Son; 4 cases cot-
ton printed bed covers Thos.
Cook and Son; 600 bales cotton
waste P. D. Vora and Co.; 414
bags gum karaya N. Muji and
Co.; 70 bags gum karaya D. Mavji
and Co.
For Marseilles:—110 bales cot-
ton raw C. Thackersey Ltd.; 50
bales heena leaves Thos. Cook
and Son; 124 bags mustard seed,
327 bales heena leaves, 58 bags
turmeric and 400 bags g. nuts S.
M. Rajgor and Co.
For Marseilles:—31 jettas assa-
foetida coarse hira N. Muji and
Co.; 640 bags g. nuts Louis Drey-
fus and Co.; 201 bags sesam seed
S. M. Rajgor and Co.
For Genoa/Naples:—640 bags g.
nuts Louis Dreyfus and Co.
S. S. Skuld for Melbourne:—
402 bags myrabolam P. Mathra-
das and Co.; 125 bales cotton raw
Kilachand Devchand and Co.
S. S. California for Glasgow:—
4900 bags g. nut oil cakes
Strauss and Co.; 17 bales raw
wool Meyer Nissim.
S. S. Ravensfels for Hamburg:—
4369 packets myrabolam P. Mathra-
das and Co.; 2080 bags g. nut
oil cakes H. Rawji and Co.; 2109
bags g. nut seed Cotton Agency
Ltd.; 385 bales cotton raw Japan
Cotton Trading Co.; 1 can dry
ind. beef runness D. Abraham
and Sons; 30 bales wool raw E.
Mavji and Co.
For Antwerp:—268 bags gum
false Persian N. Muji and Co.;
1324 bags g. nut oil cakes K. Pra-
sad and Co.; 105 bales cotton fly
G. M. Vyas and Co.; 2 bags flea
seed and 17 bags fannel seed S.
M. Rajgor and Co.
For Sweden via Hamburg:—
4074 bags g. nut oil cakes Ralli
Bros.
For Heisingborg:—1358 bags g.
nut oil cakes Ralli Bros.
For Pasages:—125 bales cotton
raw Volkart Bros.
For Antwerp/Rotterdam option:
—2340 bags and 4000 packets g.
nut oil cakes A. Omerbloy.
For Valencia:—312 bags kurdi
seed A. Virji and Co.
S. S. Aliporas for Kobe:—100
bales cotton raw S. Karamshi
and Co.; 200 bales cotton raw
Volkart Bros.; 500 bales cotton
raw G. K. Kaisha Ltd.; 219 bales
cotton raw K. M. Nathoo; 500
bales cotton raw Langley and
Co.; 200 bales cotton raw Bom-
bay Co. Ltd.
For Osaka:—200 bales cotton
raw Volkart Bros.
S. S. Tongo Maru for Osaka:—
600 bales tin clipping All. Bros.

"CEYLON HOUSE" IN LONDON Establishment Of Museum And Library Contem- plated

COLOMBO, October 30.
The Government of Ceylon are
in communication with various
local bodies regarding the propo-
sed establishment of a museum of
Ceylon's economic products in the
Ceylon House to be established in
London at an early date.
It is also intended that the
Ceylon House should contain a
library of literature and reference
books on Ceylon. A section of the
proposed museum will be reserved
for exhibits of arts and crafts
characteristic of this Island.—
United Press.

CANADA WILL LAUNCH 'BACK TO LAND' PLAN \$10,000,000 To Be Spent To Urge Home Farming

QUEBEC, (By Mail).
The most ambitious scheme
for the settlement of Canadian
land by people already in Canada
rather than by immigrants from
Europe or elsewhere, in the history
of the country, is being launched
this autumn by the province of
Quebec, according to an announce-
ment made by Premier L. A.
Taschereau. The scheme calls for
an appropriation of 10,000,000
dols. It will be preceded by a
"colonization congress" to be at-
tended by bishops, colonizing mis-
sionaries, and others interested in
the "back to the land" movement.
In conjunction with the coloniza-
tion scheme, the province will
work out plans to make electric
power from waterfalls cheaply and
easily accessible to as many farm-
ers as possible.

The problem of farmer's sons,
living in areas where all the avail-
able land is either settled or held
for speculation at prices which
are prohibitive, will be actively
coped with. Land will be pur-
chased from forestry companies,
in areas where clearing the forests
will result in making available
suitable farm lands.
Not all settlement will be on
virgin forests, however. There are
large areas in the province settled
for many years, which would sup-
port a much larger population if
some financial assistance were
rendered in getting the families

GODREJ'S Helio Brand Soap

A new variety of Godrej's Toilet Soaps, viz.
Helio Brand Soap, has been on the market for
some time and is very favourably received by
the discriminating public. A trial is sure to con-
vince the most fastidious users of the excellent
qualities of this new brand.

All varieties of
Godrej Toilet
Soaps are GUA-
RANTEED
FREE FROM
ANIMAL FATS,
imported or in-
digenous.

Godrej Sandal Soaps

are heavily perfumed with Mysore Sandal Oil
and weigh very much more than any other
sandal soap, Indian or Foreign, and yet its
price is lower than any of them.

Factory:—

GODREJ SOAPS LIMITED, BOMBAY.

Sole Agents: **NADIRSHAW, PRINTER & Co.,**
BOMBAY.
CALCUTTA, LAHORE, MADRAS and KARACHI.

Dasara & Dewali Reductions

During October & November, 1934.

**Mysore Georgette
Mysore Crepe
Rs. 3-2-0 Per yard**

**SPECIAL TERMS TO THE TRADE
GOVERNMENT SILK WEAVING FACTORY, MYSORE**

FOR DEPENDABILITY AND LOW COST Use MYSORE INSULATORS

They are good as long as your line lasts.
They have high electrical value,
strength and ruggedness.
They are manufactured at
**THE GOVERNMENT PORCELAIN FACTORY, MALLESWARAM
P. O. BANGALORE**

Further particulars can be had from our Agents:
THE INDUSTRIAL & AGRICULTURAL ENGINEERING CO., No 9, Forbes Street, Fort, Bombay.

BERI-BERI TAKES 101 LIVES IN CALCUTTA

CALCUTTA, Oct. 30.
The outbreak of beri-beri
began here in August and
reached its climax

first three weeks of October, is
now abating.
Over 1,500 cases are reported
so far with 101 deaths but the
actual number of attacks is much
larger as a large number of
cases have not been reported.—

THE WORLD & ITS WAYS

(Continued from page 6.)

Tory supporters of the Government could readily exploit such a "sacrifice" against the Government. On the eve of Parliament re-opening, the country is busy with more or less academic discussions about what a Labour, or rather Socialist, Government would or should do, if returned to power. The prospects of the Socialists securing an absolute majority at the next elections are not overbright, though some of the recent by-elections, including the one last week, have indicated a turn of the tide. The economic recovery of the country is also not so real and substantial as the spokesmen of the Government would like the people to believe. Under these conditions, Britain cannot afford to make a present to the internal critics of her Government of any act which might be represented as endangering Britain's naval supremacy.

The United States

Mark Time.

In the United States, likewise, the internal situation is unprogressive. The reorganisation of NRA, the Labour Union, and resignations of high officials have not advanced the programme of recovery at all in the right direction. The President himself seems to be undetermined, in regard to some of the cardinal points of policy, if one judges aright from the utter lack of any clear pronouncement in recent utterances. The Dollar is still unsettled, and wobbling. The Pound has recovered, both in respect of Dollar and of Franc. Is there a flight from the Franc? Will France, too, abandon the Gold Standard? We do not find sufficient material for such a judgment. Perhaps it is only the Pound recovering lost ground due to seasonal trade fluctuations. What is America now going to do? Would the President inaugurate a policy of stabilisation at the new level reached by the Dollar? Or is there in the offing another dose of depreciation? Perhaps, for the answer we must wait until the Congress elections results are known.

A New Turn In Soviet Policy

But while Britain and America seem to be wobbling in the doldrums, the Soviet Government go on in their own settled plan for national development. It is true, however, that the virus of Na-

tionalism is not strictly a capitalist monopoly. Russia's deal with Japan anent the C.E. Railway has already been mentioned in these columns; and it is perhaps, not without some assurance from the Soviet authorities that Japan is presenting a bold front at the Naval pourparlers in London. Were she menaced both on the front and in the rear, Japan would not ride the high horse she seems bent upon doing in regard to naval re-armament,—and that, too, in the year in which her self-made expulsion from the League will take effect.

Whatever the truth of these speculations,—and they are nothing more,—the Soviet authorities seem to be busy again reconstructing their internal structure, on lines which must seem wholly incongruous to the orthodox Socialist. The All-Union Congress of the Soviets, opening on January 15, next, is to be elected on a much wider basis than was hitherto allowed. "Former landowners, bourgeois, priests, minor employees of the Tsarist Police, gaoles, and expelled Kulaks, who have worked at least five years for State organisations, or three years in the newly-encouraged gold and platinum industries and proved their loyalty" will be allowed to vote. Even church-dependents would be permitted to vote, as also people receiving income from abroad, or those living on interest from State loans. This is not a strict proletarian franchise; for it includes, besides Soviet authors or artists receiving their royalties from foreign countries, employers of Labour (mainly artisans), and those employees of the State who work on a commission basis. But, perhaps, the Soviet authorities are no longer afraid of Religion or Bourgeois conventions reviving, and capitalism resuscitating; and they desire to capture the younger generations among whom the pure canon of the Communist Egalitarian Society is no longer the authorised version of the creed.

Saar Plebiscite

The prospects of the Plebiscite in Saarland are gloomy and forbidding. France would like that region to be made into an autonomous unit, or an internationalised province, rather than see it returned to Germany. In the alternative, she would demand the full gold value of the Saar mines made over to her under the Versailles Treaty. Germany would agree to neither; and she feels certain of a majority vote in her favour. On this basis what hope of a peaceful settlement? Austria also is under ferment from the Nazis; and so European affairs continue to be in a tangle.

WIDESPREAD RAIN IN MADRAS

Heavy Falls Likely To Occur In Kanara

POONA, Oct. 30. The unsettled conditions in southwest of the Bay of Bengal moved westwards as a low pressure wave to the Southeast Arabian Sea across South Madras and conditions are unsettled off Malabar and Kanara. In association with this widespread rain has fallen in Madras Presidency and Mysore with a few showers in Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad. A few falls of rain are also reported from Burma.

CHIEF AMOUNTS OF RAINFALL.

Port Blair two inches; Nellore four; Coonoor three; Calicut, Coimbatore and Madras two; Salem one and half; Chitaldroog, Cuddapah, Masulipatam and Vizagapatam one.

FORECAST.

Rainfall will continue to be fairly widespread in Madras Presidency and Mysore and extent in Konkan and Deccan and occur at a few stations in East Central Provinces.

HEAVY RAINFALL WARNING. Locally heavy falls are likely in North Malabar, Kanara and neighbouring ghats during the next thirty-six hours.—A. P.

COLABA OBSERVATORY, BOMBAY

Summary of Meteorological Observations during 24 hours ending 8 a.m. of 30-10-1934.

Change of 8 a.m. barometer in past 24 hours plus 0.06 inches.
Temperature (dry bulb) at 8 a.m. 80.5 degrees.
Temperature (wet bulb) at 8 a.m. 71.9 degrees.
Maximum temperature during 24 hours 95.5 degrees 6.5 (above normal).
Minimum temperature during 24 hours 74.3 degrees 0.2 below normal.
Relative humidity at 8 a.m. 61 per cent.
Direction of wind at 8 a.m. NE.
Velocity of wind at 8 a.m. 6 miles per hour.
Total movement of wind in 24 hours 174 miles.
Velocity of maximum gust of wind.

during 24 hours 27 miles per hour.
Extent of cloud at 8 a.m. (the whole sky cloudy eq. 10).
Earthquake report: An earthquake shock of great intensity at its origin about 2190 miles away was recorded by the Seismographs at the Colaba Observatory at 21 hours 23 m. (L.S.T.) on Monday the 29th October, 1934.

OFFICIAL BAROMETER READING
DATED 30-10-34.
At 8.7 a.m. local time (8.46 a.m. Indian Standard Time) and temperature 82.7 deg F., a mercury barometer without index error at mean level would actually read 29.99 inches and a compensated aneroid 29.58 inches.
For correction of ships' instruments please subtract from the above official barometer reading 0.001" for every foot elevation of the instrument above

UTILITY

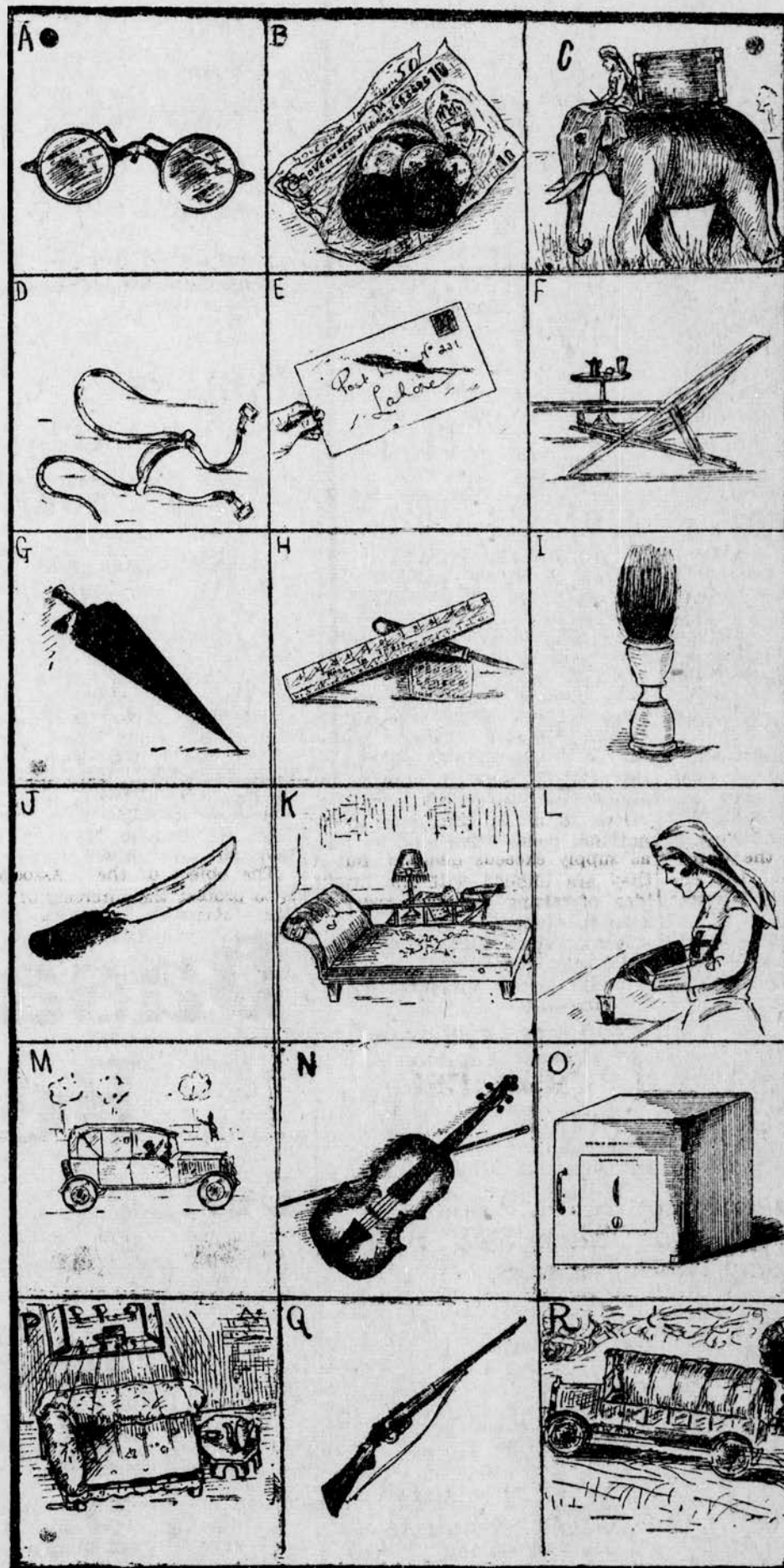
COMPETITION

1st Prize
Rs. 500

2nd Prize
Rs. 200

3rd Prize
Rs. 100

CONSOLATION
PRIZES
Rs. 200



This time you are asked to find out for what use or purpose the articles, shown in the set of illustrations, on the left marked A, B, C, ... are meant. The set of pictures on the right numbered 1, 2, 3, ... illustrate the use of the purpose for which corresponding pictures on the left are suitable. For instance Letter Box Number 17, in the set on the right indicates the use or the purpose for posting letters and the picture marked E on the left shows a covered envelope. You have, therefore, to enter Number 17 against illustration E in the coupon. Similarly fill in the coupon for the other pictures and send your entries before 14th November observing the following rules:—

1. When you have filled in all the Numbers write your name and address in full stating number of entries enclosed and send your entries accompanied with an entrance fee of As. 8 for each entry either by hand delivery or through post as under:—

A. HAND DELIVERY—Local competitors may if they so wish, hand over their entries at our office with entrance fee of As. 8, in cash for each entry and obtain a receipt for the same. All entries will be received at the counter during office hours from 11 a.m. to 6 p.m.

B. REGISTERED POST—Entries by Registered Post must be sent to our Office address: Competition Manager, "Red House", 140, Parsee Bazaar Street, Fort, Bombay. (Registered covers to Post Box address will not be accepted by the Post Office).

C. ORDINARY POST—The covers must be addressed to:—

THE COMPETITION MANAGER, POST BOX NO. 706, BOMBAY.

2. Competitor may submit any number of entries provided a separate entrance fee of EIGHT ANNAS in stamps of half or quarter anna, cash or by money order is sent for each entry. In case of remittance by Money Order the P. O. Receipt must accompany the Entries. A Competitor, however, cannot win more than one prize in this competition. Solution of this competition will be accepted only on our entry coupon.

3. Insufficient Entrance Fee enclosed with Entries will disqualify the Competitors submitting such entries.

4. All entries must be received in this Office by the last Post on 14th November, 1934, the closing date. Any entry received after this date will not be included in the competition.

5. Corrections or mutilations of entries will disqualify the competitor.

6. In case of Ties, the management reserves the right to distribute the Prize Money among the winning competitors in any manner they like.

7. No responsibility is accepted for any entry mislaid, lost or delayed. No correspondence will be entered into or interviews granted. All competitors enter this competition on the distinct understanding that the Competition Manager's decision is absolutely final and legally binding in all matters pertaining to this competition. This is an express condition of entry.

8. It is a combined competition of the "Bombay Chronicle", "Bombay Samachar" and the "Bombay Sentinel." The Prizes will be announced on the 22nd November, 1934.

ENTRY COUPON

Illustrations	Illustrations	Illustrations	Illustrations
Left	Right	Left	Right
A		J	
B		K	
C		L	
D		M	
E	17	N	
F		O	
G		P	
H		Q	
I		R	

Name.....

Address.....

Closing Date 14th November.



PROBLEM NEEDS FERTILE BRAIN

JABAKUSUM HELPS FERTILITY

C.K. SEN & CO. LTD. CALCUTTA.

WHAT IS WEAK SELLING? The Touchstone Of A Problem In Cotton

WORLD SUFFERS FROM TOO MANY BRIGHT IDEAS

Mr. Henry Ford is reported to have said that the world suffers from too many bright ideas. He is not far wrong. Each one of those bright ideas, whether it be in relation to trade or currency, is usually an interference with principles whose existence is either unknown to or entirely disregarded by the idealist, who puts it forth. The first bright idea upsets the equilibrium, and so another must be conceived with a view to correcting the effects of the first, and so the process goes on; stability is lost, the interchange of commodities becomes more difficult, and generally trade becomes more restricted.

BRIGHT IDEAS.
We have had these bright ideas in Lancashire. They have gone under various names, but usually under the generic name of "organisation." Now, organisation is not necessarily a "bright idea," but the difficulty is to discriminate. We have schemes, ideas, afoot in the cotton industry today, and it may be well worth asking ourselves whether they are ideas for the better organisation and development of the industry or whether they are of the "bright idea" variety conceived by idealists and fraught with considerable danger to the industry, if persisted in.

For some time, we have had a certain number of what are called "gentlemen's agreements" in the industry, the agreements being not to sell yarns below a certain price. So long as demand remained reasonably good, there was not much difficulty in maintaining a gentleman, but when demand began to fall and one felt that business was being lost because would-be purchasers would not pay the price it was apparently much more difficult to remain a gentleman.

HUMAN WEAKNESS.
To circumvent that human weakness a scheme has been adopted in the coarse-count section of the trade, which is binding on all members who sign the agreement, and penalties can be enforced for any lapse. It seems probable that this method of organising the selling will be adopted by the ring spinners, by the Egyptian spinners, and probably by the medium section of the

trade. Now, while such agreements cannot be held to be in restraint of trade from a legal point of view, they are essentially in restraint of trade from the practical point of view. Their object is to prevent weak selling, but what is weak selling?

SELLING BELOW COST.
Weak selling may be stated to be selling below cost of production but cost of production varies at almost every mill. Has the highly efficient mill, soundly financed, to lose business because the cost of production of its competitors, on which the scheme may be based, is too high for demand? This problem is the touchstone of the schemes, whether they are mere "bright ideas" or ideas for the better organisation of the trade.

With a falling demand the producer cannot dictate the price, particularly when he is subject to world competition, and if any attempt is made under these schemes to raise the price for the benefit of those concerns who through inefficiency of management or of finance are unable to produce at the lowest possible cost of production, then the industry will suffer. You may peg the price for a time, but it is only until the outside producer who is running more efficiently can increase his supply. The chairman of the meeting of ring spinners, held recently, was apparently aware of this possibility, but are all his colleagues prepared to recognise it?

GREATER DANGER.
There is probably greater danger in the fine end than there is in the coarse, because not only has a substantial market been practically closed, but the competition of rayon, with its increased production and decreased price, is going to be a serious competitive factor. Properly organised selling can be of considerable benefit to the trade if those in control recognise the unpleasant fact that prices cannot be beyond an international competitive level so long as supply exceeds demand. But if they are imbued with the bright idea of raising prices in order to keep in existence a little longer concerns which ought to be bankrupt, then such control must inevitably end in disaster.—"M. G. Commercial."

"Fortress Of Socialist Economy!"

Russia Builds Biggest Plant In The World Which Will Produce Furnaces For Making Steel, Rolling Mills And Other Machines,

Another big accomplishment in the drive of the Soviet Union to make itself economically self-sufficient, independent of imports and perhaps, eventually a formidable competitor in the world markets, has been celebrated in recent days with the formal opening of another industrial giant—the machine-building plant at Kramatorsk, in the "Bolshevik Pittsburgh" development in the Donetz coal basin writes Mr. Harold Denny from Moscow to the "New York Times."

The opening was marked by exchanges of congratulatory telegrams among officials and party leaders and by a fanfare in the press, with which the Soviet Union acclaims every victory, be it the rescue of Chelyuskin survivors off the ice by airplanes or the discovery of another method for making synthetic rubber.

CALLED "NEW FORTRESS"
It was hailed as a "new fortress of Socialist economy," with the assertion that, with the Kramatorsk plant functioning, heavy machinery building in the Soviet Union assumes a place in the front rank of the most highly developed industrial countries.

There is the same passion for the grandiose in the Soviet Union that we of America have not altogether outgrown. Everything must be the biggest in the world. And this plant, in dimensions at least, is the biggest. Furthermore, it is asserted with special pride that it was entirely constructed by Soviet engineers with Soviet materials.

The plant consists now of thirteen shops, each as big as most of the big factories in Western Europe and this is only the first unit of what is planned to be eventually an even vaster enterprise. Its iron foundries are scheduled to produce 60,000 tons of castings yearly, twice the output of the Krupp works in Ger-

many, and its moulding department is planned to produce 43,000 tons, as against the 35,000 which, Soviet engineers say, is the capacity of the largest plant in the capitalist world. When the plan reaches its full capacity it is expected to employ 24,000 workers, of whom a third will be women.

TO PRODUCE STEEL FURNACES
Kramatorsk will add its production to that of the heavy machine-building plant in the Urals, in making the equipment for which the Soviet Union previously had been dependent on foreign manufacturers, particularly German. It is expected to produce annually six open hearth and and thirty marten furnaces, three blooming mills for the three blooming mills and sixteen rolling mills for the steel industry, and, in addition, full equipment for the building of Diesel engines and turbines, and machinery for chemical and coke production.

It was first projected in 1930, and parts of it already have been in operation for several months, although the official opening with Commissar Ordjonikidze in attendance took place only a few days ago.

An industrial city to house the workers already has been erected at Kramatorsk. And, of course, the new plant has been named "Stalin."

GAMBLING ACT EXTENDED IN U. P.

NAGPUR, Oct. 29.
The C. P. Government have by a Gazette notification extended the provision of the Public Gambling Act to the towns of Bemetra, Deokar, and Balod of the Drug District, with effect from October 9 1934.—United Press.

The Verdict of the President

I am so pleased to see the factory where electric fans and other electrical accessories are turned out. It is a great Swadeshi enterprise and the fans produced by this factory should replace the very large number of foreign fans that are imported. I understand the price compares favourably with and the running expenses are very much less than in that of foreign fans. These ought to be sufficient inducement, if any inducement apart from their being Swadeshi is needed, for Indians to purchase India fan. I wish the factory great success that it deserves.



3rd August 1932
Phone PK 321

Manufacturers
The India Electric Works Limited
25 South Road, Enayal, Cal. Tel. 'manufactory'

Sole Agents & Distributors:

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INDIAN JOURNALISTS IN EUROPE

London Association Will Strive To Protect Their Interests

LONDON. (By Mail)
At a meeting of the Indian Journalists in London held on October 11, under the presidency of Mr. Pulin Seal, an Association was formed, called the Indian Journalists Association in London. Sympathetic and encouraging messages were received from Mr. Thurtle, Major B. Graham Pole and others.

The object of the Association is to protect the interests of Indian Journalists in Europe. It was unanimously agreed at the meeting that a deputation of Indian Journalists in London should seek for an interview with the Secretary of State for India, with a view to lodge a protest against the Press ordinances in India.

It was further decided that the President of the Association should communicate with the Secretary of the Indian Journalists' Association in India for affiliation. The Secretary of the Association Mr. B. B. Ray Choudhuri, moved that steps should be taken to make the London Association a branch of the Indian Journalists' Association which was also unanimously carried.

COURSE IN JOURNALISM.
It was further agreed at the meeting that the Secretary, Mr. Ray Choudhuri should communicate with Mr. Minal Kanti Bose of the Indian Journalists Association and Mr. Shyama Prasad Mukerji, the Vice-Chancellor of the Calcutta University supporting the scheme to introduce a course in Journalism in the Calcutta University and Vice-Chancellors of other Indian Universities be approached to introduce the study of journalism in their respective Universities.

The following were elected office-bearers of the Association for the year 1934-35:

President Mr. Pulin Seal, Orient Press Service.

General Secretary Mr. B. B. Ray Choudhuri, Empire Press Agency. Executive Committee:—Mr. A. Anantani, Mr. S. Visiya Tungar, Mr. Ayana Angadi, Mr. Bhabani Bhattacharya, Mr. K. Paul.

Mr. Bhabani Bhattacharya and Mr. K. Paul were authorised to act as representatives of the Association in India and on the Continent, respectively. The office of the Association is located at 97, New Oxford Street, London, W. C. 1.—United Press.

RICE AND SUGAR CROPS

Prospects In Nizam Dominion

Hyderabad (Deccan) Oct. 27.
The following communique has been issued by the Information Bureau: Irrigation of deep black cotton soil is a very important problem, which has been under serious consideration of experts and Government officers for a long time. Considerable areas of such land are lying uncultivated in the Nizam's Dominions. The ryots are afraid of cultivating them, thinking that the soil cannot produce irrigated crops. The Agricultural Department of the

The Hindu

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For Particulars call or write: LECTURE ROOMS: (8 to 10-30 a.m.) Empire Building, Bhanda New High School Premises, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

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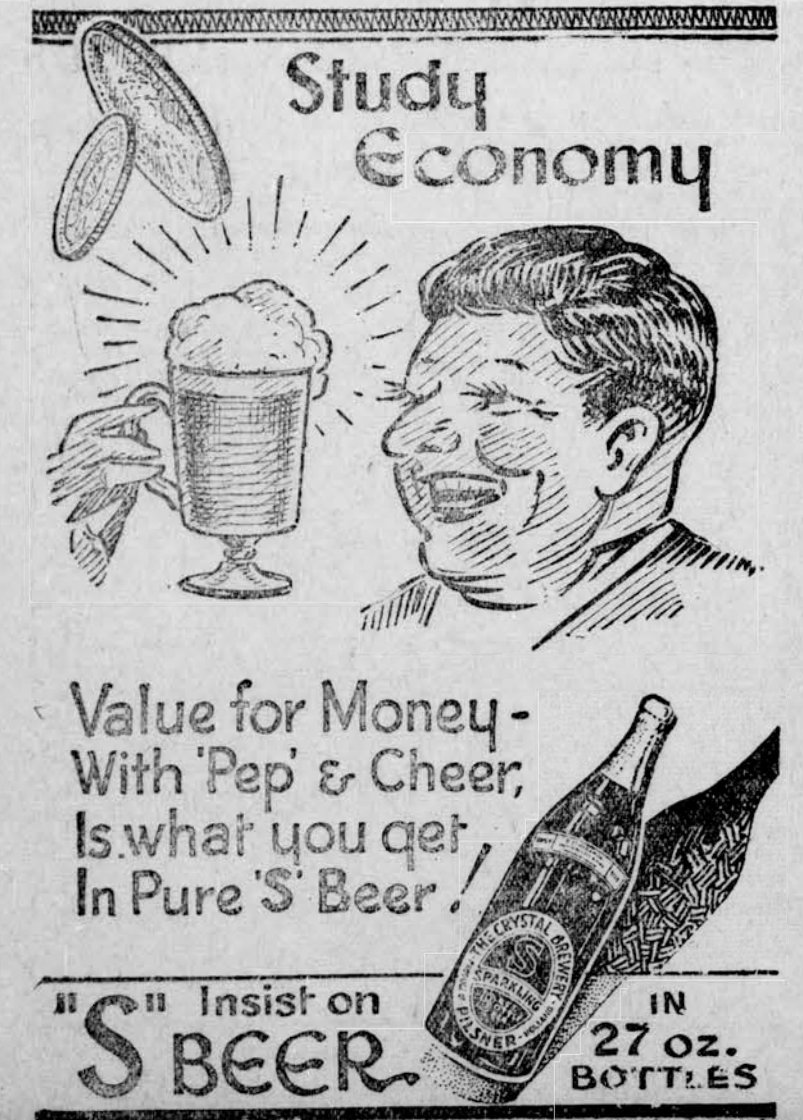
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AMRUTANJAN DEPOTS
BOMBAY AND MADRAS

Hyderabad State has started a small temporary farm on a piece of land which has deep sticky black cotton soil in the village of Ibrahimpet in Banswada Taluka of the Nizamabad District. This land had remained out of cultivation for a large number of years and was thickly carpeted with weeds when taken. The land was ploughed and the first crop was sown on it in the Rabi season of 1933-34. A number of different kinds of crops were grown including Tabi rice. Of all the crops, Tabi rice did the best and gave a satisfactory outturn. All rice crop is standing now and is in flower. It is quite a satisfactory crop and a decent outturn is expected from it. Sugarcane Coimbatore No. 213 has also been planted and the growth of the crop is as good as that of the average crop of the cultivators in the district. So far these two crops seem promising. The ryots are watching the experiment with much interest. These experiments should be continued for a number of years before anything definite can be said about the results. The prospects, however, seem to be hopeful and persons interested in them are invited to see these experiments on the farm at Ibrahimpet.—A.P.



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Latest Commercial News

ONE POINT UP IN NEW YORK COTTON

Upward Movement In Crossrates

EASY TENDENCY IN GOLD AND SILVER

Wheat And Linseed Easy But Tin And Jute Steady

BOMBAY, Oct. 30. On Tuesday, the crossrates again moved upward and closed firm.

NEW YORK COTTON FEATURELESS.

The New York cotton market was quiet and featureless with operators remaining aloof from the market. There is a deadlock in the spot situation.

GOLD AND SILVER EASY

London gold and silver prices ruled easy to-day.

WHEAT AND LINSEED PRICES DECLINE.

Wheat and linseed prices showed a downward tendency on account of unfavourable advices from abroad.

TIN AND JUTE QUIETLY STEADY.

Tin and jute ruled quietly steady. Rubber and tea prices were almost unchanged.

GILTDEDGED SECURITIES IN POOR REQUEST.

The London Stock Exchange displayed negligible interest. Giltedged securities were in poor request. The New York Stock Exchange was easy.

COTTON

LATEST NEW YORK COTTON PRICES

(December 1934)

	New York, Oct. 30.
Previous closing	12.20
To-day's opening	12.23
Difference	+0.03
To-day's closing	12.21
Difference	-0.02

LIVERPOOL COTTON

(January 1935)

	Liverpool, Oct. 30.
Previous closing	6.66
To-day's opening	6.66
Difference	0.00
To-day's closing	6.62
Difference	-0.04

BROACH EXPECTATION

	April-May
	Rs. 210

NEW YORK COTTON MARKET

New York, Oct. 30. Almost complete lack of speculative activity was due to the deadlock in the situation in the spot basis which has also severely curtailed the offtake.

On the other hand the Government loan kept prices from falling off. Under the circumstances prices showed very little change and interest was at the lowest ebb with business of a hand to mouth character.

Trading in December opened at 12.23 i.e. 3 points higher than the previous closing. Slightly higher prices were evidently due to the steadiness of the wheat market but there was no enquiry owing to the hesitancy on the part of buyers with the quotation remaining around the opening level.

The New York cotton market finally closed at 12.21 with a rise of 1 point.

NEW YORK COTTON

The following were the opening ranges.

	December (12.24/12.24)	12.23/12.23
January (12.28/12.28)	12.27/12.26	
March (12.29/12.28)	12.25/12.27	

LIVERPOOL COTTON

The following were the rates at 12.15 p.m.

	American January (6.67)	6.61
	American March (6.63)	6.60
	Egyptian January (8.10)	8.13
	Egyptian March (8.15)	8.17

BROACH COTTON

Bombay, Oct. 30. Broach A-M moved around Rs. 210 at night. The rate at 10 p.m. was Rs. 210 with New York futures about 3 points up.

NEPTUNE INSURANCE COMPANY

The company have made very good arrangement in their stall at the All-India Khadi Exhibition and Swadeshi Bazar to explain the benefits of insurance in general and daily premium policy by clock in particular.

The schemes of Neptune are especially designed to meet the wants of the poor and the middle classes and their latest report shows that the company is working most economically.

EXCHANGES

LONDON-NEW YORK CROSS RATE

Latest Quotations

T. T. NEW YORK ON LONDON.

	New York, Oct. 30.
Previous closing	4.96 5/8
To-day's opening	4.98 1/8
To-day's closing	4.98 5/8

T. T. LONDON ON NEW YORK.

	Previous closing	To-day's opening	To-day's closing
	4.96 1/2	4.96 1/2	4.98 1/2
	4.96 1/2	4.98 1/2	4.98 1/2
		Difference	+0.02

FRANC RATE

	London, Oct. 30.
Previous closing	75.28
To-day's opening	75.31
To-day's closing	75.63
Difference	+0.37

LONDON EXCHANGES

London exchanges opened with the sterling dollar at 4.96 1/2 and immediately improved to 4.97 3/16 there after on further support it gradually advanced to 4.98 3/16 and closed at 4.98 1/2.

Franc opened at 75.31 and then appreciated to 75.40 continuing to rise to 75.63 which was the closing rate.

LONDON SILVER

	London, Oct. 30.
The market closed steady.	
Last price	23 3/8d.
To-day's price	23 9/16d.
Forward	23 3/4d. 23 11/16d.

LONDON GOLD

Gold (47-0-7) 46-10-10 1/2

BULLION

	London, Oct. 30.
Index (488,000) all	
Withdrawal (all) all	
Silver Spot (23 5/8d.)	23 9/16d.
Gold per ounce (47-0-7)	46-10-10 1/2

DISCOUNTS

	London, Oct. 30.
3 months (11/16 to 11/16p.c.)	11/16 to 11/16 p.c.
4 months (3/4 to 3/4 p.c.)	11/16 to 3/4 p.c.
6 months (13/16 to 7/8 p.c.)	3/4 to 13/16 p.c.

CROSS RATES

	London, Oct. 30.
London on Bombay (4-6 1/16)	1-0 1/16
Paris on Bombay (5-6 5/8)	5-70
New York on Bombay (37-43)	37-43
Berlin on Bombay (0-93 1/4)	0-93 1/4
London on Milan (57-58)	58-18
London on Shanghai (1-0 1-4)	
London on Kobe (1-1 31/32)	1-1 31/32

BOMBAY BULLION

Bombay, Oct. 30. Silver opened steady at Rs. 65, 63/3 and 65/7. In the absence of any stimulating advices from abroad, the market lacked bullish support and prices eased on some scattered selling and realising influenced by unfavourable London cables and closed steady at Rs. 64 13/16 and 65/4.

Gold opened steady at Rs. 34 13/16 and 34 15/16 prices declined on scattered selling by local dealers and banks due to the improvement in the sterling and close steady at Rs. 34 13/16 and 34 15/16.

COMMODITIES

LIVERPOOL WHEAT

Liverpool, Oct. 30. Liverpool wheat opened easy with December at 59 1/4, March 63 1/4 and May 64 3/4. The market showed very little activity on absence of interest influenced by unfavourable advices from abroad.

CHICAGO WHEAT

Chicago, Oct. 30. Chicago wheat opened steady with December at 94 7/8, May 98 and July 99 1/4. The market showed very little activity owing to the absence of speculative buying and lack of foreign interest but prices kept steady.

ARGENTINE LINSEED

Buenos Aires, Oct. 30. Argentine linseed opened quiet with November option at 11.77 but there was very little doing owing to the reluctance on the part of operators with the price remaining at 11.78 at noon.

LONDON MARKETS

The following were the rates at 3-30 p.m. to-day.

METALS.

Tin (229 1/2 buyers 229 3/4 sellers) 229 1/2 buyers 229 3/4 sellers. Lead (410 13/16 buyers. No sellers) 410 13/16 buyers. No sellers steady. Electrolytic Copper (432 to 432 1/4) 431 1/4 to 432. Glasgow Iron (470) 470.

TEA.

Indian Pekoe (0-10 1/2) 0-10 1/4. Indian Pekoe higher (1-8 1/4) 1-5 3/4. Ceylon Pekoe (0-10 3/4) 0-10 3/4. Ceylon Pekoe higher (2-1) 2-1.

JUTE

Crop Oct-Nov. new crop (415 1/8 value) 415 1/16 paid and buyers. Dunlop Nov. (417 1/2) 417 1/2 sellers. Lightning Nov. (416 1/4) 416 1/4 sellers.

RUBBER

Spot (6 3/4) 6 3/4 paid and value. Jan-March (6 7/8) 6 7/8 paid and buyers.

LINSEED

Linseed Bombay (410 7/8) 410 7/8 sellers. Linseed Calcutta Oct-Nov. (410 3/4 sellers) 410 3/4 sellers. Linseed La Plata Oct-Nov. (409 9/16 sellers) 409 9/16 sellers. Groundnuts Commodity Nov. (410 1/2) 410 5/8 sellers.

WHEAT AND LINSEED

Closing Quotations

	Bombay, Oct. 30.
Wheat January	314 3
Wheat May	4 3 9
Linseed May	6 1 3
The tone was steady.	

BOLD BLUE LINSEED

(Through Bombay Grains and Seeds Association.)

	Bombay, Oct. 30.
Rates at 9-0 a.m.	6 0 9
Rates at 12-0 noon	6 1 3
Rates at 3-0 p.m.	6 1 3
Rates at 5-30 p.m.	6 1 3
Rates at 6-30 p.m.	6 1 3
Rates at 8-30 p.m.	6 1 3
Rates at 10-30 p.m.	6 1 0

JUTE SHARES EASIER

Coals Steady And Teas Unchanged

CALCUTTA, Oct. 30.

In the Share Market to-day Jutes ruled easier with limited business passing. Coals were steady with moderate turnover. Teas were unchanged. Miscellaneous disclosed no special feature to be commented upon. Government securities were firm. Following were the closing quotations:

Securities:—3 per cent. New Loan 1941 90/8 small lot; 3 per cent. paper 92; 4 per cent. loan 1960/70 107/9; 4 1/2 per cent. loan 1955/60 113/4; 5 1/2 per cent. loan 1947/50 101/3; 5 per cent. loan 1940/43 108/14; 5 per cent. loan 1939/44 107/14; 5 per cent. loan 1945/55 117/10 small lot; Banks:—Imperial Bank fully paid 1600; Imperial bank 109; Railways:—Baraset Basirhat Light 55 small lot; Cottons:—Bowrah 328; Dunbar 155/8; Dunbar pref. 192; Muir Mills ory. 342; New Ring ory. 105.

Coals:—Aldi 3/18; Amalgamated 23/6; Bansra 4/12; Equitable 27/6; New Manbloom 33/12; Pench Valley 44/12; Talcher 2/7; Jutes:—Adanijee ory. 13/2; Anglo-India 420; Bally 189 ex-div.; Champdany 175; Clive ory. 31/15; Dalhousie 370; Gourepore

FRENCH GOVERNMENT TO RESUME MINTING GOLD COIN?

MINING SHARES AND GILT-EDGED SECURITIES FIRM

Large Turnover In Copper But Wheat Weak

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

LONDON, Oct. 30.

On the Stock Exchange, giltedged securities maintained their prominence, most prices especially among conversion issues further advancing substantially.

Gold minings rallied especially in the afternoon on the news that the French Government proposes to resume minting gold coin. Other sections were generally very quiet.

A large turnover was reported in copper profit-taking being absorbed by good trading and speculation buying. Wheat weakened owing to the lack of the confirmation of rumours of rust in Argentine.

Wall Street opened dull, traders awaiting United States Corporations report.

INDIAN STERLING LOAN

LONDON, Oct. 30. The 3 1/2 per cent Indian sterling loan closed at 496 3/4.

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

LONDON, Oct. 30. Market generally was easier. Giltedged were quiet and irregular. Mining shares had a rallying disposition. Industrials in general were weak.

BRITISH FUNDS

	3 1/2 per cent Consols (582 5/8) 492 1/2
4 per cent Government Loan (4105 3/4) 4105 7/8	
4 1/2 per cent Conversion Loan (4113 1/2) 4113 1/2	
4 per cent Funding Loan (4116 1/8) 4116 1/8	
6 1/2 per cent War Loan (4104 5/8) 4104 7/8	
4 per cent Victory Bonds (4114 1/8) 4114 1/8	

INDUSTRIALS

Brazilian Traction (4-1 11 3/8) 401 11 3/8	
International Holding (401 1 1/2) 401 1 1/2	
Hydro Electric (404 3/4) 404 3/4	
Musical Industries (30-0) 30-0	
Princetown (41-0) 41-0	
Imperial Chemical Defd (35-0) 35-0	
Imperial Chemical Ord (30-0) 30-0	
Woolworth New Ord (111-9) 112-6	
Swadeshi Match (7-3) 8-3	
Dunlop Rubber (47-1 1/2) 47-7 1/2	
University Ordinary (22-6) 22-6	
Ford Motors (39-3) 39-7 1/2	
Cables and Wireless (7 1/2) 7 1/2	
British American Tobacco (117-4 1/2) 117-4 1/2	
Camera 'A' (47 1/4) 47 1/4	
Imperial Tobacco Ord (131-9) 131-3	
P and O S N Co Defd (18-0) 18-0	
Distillers (91-3) 91-3	
Bredford Dyers (10-3) 10-3	
British Colonese (10-4 1/2) 10-4 1/2	
J and P Costes Ordinary (64-0) 64-0	
Courtaulds Ordinary (45-4 1/2) 46-4 1/2	
Fine Cotton Spinners (8-9) 8-3	
Wickers Ltd Ordinary (10 1/2) 10-1 1/2	
Inter Nickels (23 7/8) 23 1/2	
Bengal Iron and Steel (5-6) 5-6	
Tata Iron and Steel (4110) 4110	

HOME RAIL SHARES

Great Western Ord (451 3/4) 451 3/4	
L M S Ford (421) 421	
N E R (47 3/4) 47 3/4	
Southern Dutch (421 3/8) 421 3/8	
Landing Pass 5 p.c. Stock (4129 1/2) 4129 1/2	
London 'G' Stock (487) 487	

MINE SHARES

Crown Mines (242-6) 245-0	
Godul (172-6) 172-6	
Modder New (75-0) 75-0	
Sub Nigel (216-3) 215-0	
Spring Mines (160-0) 160-0	
Union Corporation (135-0) 136-0	

Leaders of political thought in India must devote themselves and their energies to the solution of this problem. The war is an event in which none can ignore except at the peril to the nation. Till now it is an irony if the history of India, that her leaders propose to follow exactly an opposite course to that which they ought to have followed. Without meaning any disparagement to our leaders, it has to be said, for example, that co-operation was gushingly offered when non-co-operation had been fruitless. Full, while non-co-operation was started when the opponent's were the strongest. In this old story to be repeated again this time? What was the reward that India received for her sacrifices? The battlefields of Europe, Asia and Africa were strewn with India's dead and wounded in hundreds of thousands, millions of money were poured in Europe and India became the mainstay of the war in the two continents of Asia and Africa at least. The war, it was said, was fought to bestow upon the nations the right of self-determination, to make the world safe for democracy and to enthrone liberty in place of slavery. Did India get her due in terms of the principles referred to above? India had her reward in the Jal-

Hindi Must Be India's National Language

Bombay Conference Appeals To Nation To Popularise Its Use

Resolutions devising measures for the propagation of Hindi were passed at the Hindi Speakers' Conference which was held in the Subjects Committee Shamiana in the Abdul Gaffar Nagar, with Babu Purushotamdas Tandon in the chair on Tuesday.

There was a select gathering of Hindi Speakers and promoters of the spread of Hindi Cult. Several well-known poets from Northern India attended the session.

POETS' ASSEMBLY

The Hindi Poets' Assembly met at 5-30 in the evening before the session of the Hindi Speakers' Conference commenced. Select pieces of poetry by the respective authors were recited to the delight of the audience consisting of a large number of up-country persons residing in Bombay.

FOR BEST PRODUCTIONS

Before the Session concluded, it was resolved that a Committee be appointed to decide the Award of merit to the best of the productions.

WELCOME TO DELEGATES

Mr. Vishweshwarnath Bhargava Chairman of the Reception Committee in welcoming the delegates on Monday said that there were a number of Hindi-speaking people in Bombay but most of them are in poor circumstances. Some of them carried on business of milk supply, while others found employment in the Tramways Company or at some private firms.

CITY'S HINDI PAPERS

Mr. Bhargava then submitted a list of Hindi newspapers in Bombay and expressed his gratification at the enterprise of the "Bombay Samachar" in having a few columns set apart for Hindi columns. He thanked Mr. Nariman and Mr. Govindlal Shivalal for their fight in the Municipal Corporation in the interest of Hindi Schools in the city.

Mr. Umashanker Dixit then proposed Babu Tandon to occupy the chair and expressed his regret that although there were 1,80,000 Hindi-speaking people in Bombay they had not even two Hindi schools for them.

NATIONAL LANGUAGE

Babu Rajendra Prasad exhorted those who lived in Bombay to make every effort for the propagation of the Hindi language. Hindi was their national language and he hoped from Himalaya to Cape Comorin it will be used as national language.

"MINE OF KNOWLEDGE"

The President then thanked the Conference for electing him to the responsible post and urged Hindi-speaking people in Bombay to start their own Hindi schools if Municipality or the Government failed to do so. He then quoted numerous Hindi poets, such as, Tulsidas, Surdas and Kabir, and said in the Hindi literature and particularly in the Ramayan, there was a mine of knowledge.

Tuesday's Proceedings

The Poets' Assembly met at about 5-30 on Tuesday evening and the proceedings began with music. The poets then one after another treated the audience to the choicest bits of their work and the Assembly concluded its sitting about 7 p.m., when the Session of the Hindi Speakers' Conference was resumed.

Unhappily intermittent showers throughout the evening caused considerable inconvenience to those who attended the Conference and a break in the peaceful deliberations was threatened by a heavy downpour.

Five resolutions were passed at the meeting all unanimously. The first was a condolence resolution mourning the death of the Raja of Kalakankar, the patriot and the patron of Hindi.

By the second resolution, the Conference resolved to open more Hindi Schools in the city of Bombay and also to open to Free Hindi Public Libraries for the benefit of lovers of Hindi.

A Committee consisting of 11 members was appointed to carry on the representations for securing a grant from the Bombay Municipal Corporation towards the spread of Hindi.

A third resolution authorised another Committee that was appointed by the Conference, to take census of those persons who knew Hindi in the city.

"WEAR KHADI ALONE" The Conference also urged that the Hindi Speakers should wear Khadi alone and encourage other Swadeshi articles.

The office-bearers for the ensuing year were then elected. President: Vishweshwarnath Bhargava.

Vice-Presidents: M. P. Trivedi, Funditis Umashankar Dixit and Kedar Nath Sharma and Sjt. Niran

Cotton Markets Featureless

ABSENCE OF SPECULATIVE SUPPORT

Foreign Buying Followed By Local Selling

FROST IN THE EASTERN BELT

Bombay, Oct. 30. On Monday the New York cotton futures market advanced during the early part of the day on foreign buying but reacted later on long liquidation and Southern selling and unfavourable spot markets. Owing to higher spot basis in other markets, there was some European buying in the New York market which accounted for the rise during the early part of the day but later on there was increased selling pressure which wiped off the improvement. There is no fresh development except some from the Eastern belt.

NEW YORK MARKET.

The New York cotton futures market opened at a rise of one point and recorded a further rise of 8 points with December 12.32 which was the highest level for the day. In the afternoon the market was easy and closed at about the lowest level of the day at a net decline of one to eight points. Spot cotton prices declined 5 points at 12.45c.

NEW ORLEANS MARKET.

The New Orleans cotton futures market was quiet and closed at a decline of 5 to 3 points. Spot cotton prices closed 5 points down at 12.50c.

The Liverpool cotton futures market was due to open at a decline of 4 points on Monday but the market opened very steady at unchanged prices on straddle buying against sales of Sakels on wider ruling differences. Offerings were light and the market was fairly steady throughout the day. Prices fluctuated within a narrow range of 3 points and closed at a decline of 2 to 3 points. Middling American Spot cotton prices closed unchanged at 6.97d per lb.

INDIAN COTTON

East Indian cotton futures ruled steady and closed at a rise of 2 points. At the close October was quoted 4.99 January 4.95 and March 4.90.

EGYPTIAN COTTON

There was some scattered buying in Egyptian cotton which resulted in a rise of one to three points in Sakels futures while Uppers futures closed at a rise of one point. Spot Upper cotton prices closed one point up at 7.31d.

ALEXANDRIA MARKET

There was a small demand which imparted steady tone to the Alexandria market. Sakels futures closed at a rise of 9 to 4 points and Ashmouni futures advanced 3 points.

PRIVATE CABLES—

New York December highest 12.32 plus 09 (11.13 a.m.)
Lowest 12.20—03 (3 p.m.)
Liverpool January highest 6.68—01 (10.1 a.m.)
Lowest 6.65—01 (3.15 p.m.)
Messrs. Chaudhri Mehta and Co. have received to-day the following cable information from their foreign friends:—
Liverpool: Market steady and featureless. Small trade calling. Bulkish American decline temporary. Bulkish New York Market quiet except Liverpool buying attributed to higher spot basis abroad.
New York: European buying. The South, local traders and Spot houses selling. Frost reported in Eastern Belt.
Messrs. Patel Brothers have received the following cables:—
New York Cotton Exchange Service cable:—
America: Cloth business slower; sales below production owing to buyers uncertainty engendered by reports of N. R. A. changes in production schedules; Mill activity 70 to 80 per cent capacity. England: Cloth yarn inquiry broader; turnover tends to improve. Japan: Yarn cloth sales below production; Mill position worsening. Continent unimproved.
Their Liverpool Agents cabled as under:—
Market declined in sympathy with Wheat.

NEW YORK COTTON

New York, Oct. 29
December 12.30—03
January 12.23—02
March 12.26—01
May 12.32—02
July 12.32—08
October 12.21—08
Middling Spot 12.45—05

NEW ORLEANS COTTON

New York, Oct. 29
December 12.20—05
January 12.23—05
March 12.28—03
Middling Spot 12.50—05
New York 10.55 a.m.
December 12.31
January 12.32
March 12.42
Nylon Call—
December 12.28
January 12.33
March 12.40

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS

New York, Oct. 29
Day's receipts at all U.S. Ports 38,000 bales
Day's exports to Great Britain 3,000 bales
Day's exports to the Continent 7,000 bales

NEW YORK COFFEE MARKET

New York, Oct. 29
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality)—
10 1 1/4

LIVERPOOL COTTON

Liverpool, Oct. 29
10-10 a.m. Today's quotations
October 1934 6.71—03
November 1934 6.69—03
December 1934 6.68—03
January 1935 6.67
February 1935 6.64
March 1935 6.64
April 1935 6.60—02
May 1935 6.58—03
June 1935 6.56—03
July 1935 6.54—03
August 1935 6.50—02
September 1935 6.46—03
October 1935 6.43—02
Middling Spot 6.97—

LONDON PRODUCE

London, Oct. 29
Wheat Rosario Santa Fe parcels
Oct-Nov sellers 21/3
Wheat Barietta Russo parcels
Oct-Nov sellers 21/9
Wheat South Australian parcels
Oct-Nov sellers 21/9

EGYPTIAN COTTON

Liverpool, Oct. 29
SAKELARIDIS—
October 1934 8.07
November 1934 8.07
December 1934 8.10
January 1935 8.13
March 1935 8.17
May 1935 8.21
July 1935 8.24
October 1935 8.24
F G F Spot 8.35

INDIAN COTTON

Liverpool, Oct. 29
BROACH—
Fully Good (Good Staple) 3.50
Fully Good (Good Staple) 3.50
Superfine (Good Staple) 3.50
C P OOMRA—
Good (No. 1 staple) 3.15
Fine (No. 1 staple) 3.21
Choice (No. 1 staple) 3.36
BENGAL—
Good 3.25
Fine 3.35
Superfine 3.45
SCINDIA—
Good 3.40
Fine 3.50
Superfine 3.60

SEEDS

Liverpool, Oct. 29
Linseed La Plata Hull c i f ton
Oct-Nov sellers 49-11.3
Linseed Calcutta London c i f ton
Oct-Nov sellers 49-15.0
Linseed Bombay London c i f ton
Oct-Nov sellers 49-15.0
Rapeseed Toria (Hull/Cong't) c i f ton
Oct-Nov sellers 49-15.0
Castorseed Bombay Hull c i f ton
Oct-Nov sellers 49-2.6
Cottonseed Bombay Hull c i f ton
No offers

LINSEED OIL

Liverpool, Oct. 29
Linseed Oil naked London per cwt
Nov sellers 17/9
May-Aug paid 18/4 1/2
Smoked Sheet standard ribbed per lb.
Sellers 6 7/8

JAVA SUGAR—LONDON MARKET

Liverpool, Oct. 29
Java Sugar Fine White Dutch Standard No. 25—
C and F Calcutta per cwt
Oct-Nov nominal 5/10 1/2
C and F Bombay per cwt
Oct-Nov sellers 3/7 1/2
C and F Karachi per cwt
Oct-Nov sellers 5/7 1/2

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

Liverpool, Oct. 29
Rupee Paper 3 1/2 per cent 488
Indian Stock 3 per cent 1948 or later 485
Indian Stock 3 1/2 per cent 1931 or later 490 7/8
Indian Stock 4 1/2 per cent 1950/55 411 1/2
Conversion Loan 3 1/2 per cent 1961 410 3/4
War Loan 3 1/2 per cent 1952 410 7/8
Funding Loan 4 per cent 1960/90 411 1/2
Victory Bonds 4 per cent 411 1/2
Chartered Bank of I A and China 415 3/4
Hongkong and Shanghai Bank (London Reg) 413 1/2
National Bank of India 415 7/8
P and O Banking Corporation 410 3/4

LONDON EXCHANGES

Liverpool, Oct. 29
T T London on—
Amsterdam 7.33 1/4
Brussels 21.27
Madrid 36.34
Milan 37.96
Paris 15.21 1/2
Prague 75.28
Stock 26-10-34 1829000
Stock at Liverpool 936000
Visible Supply 6629000
Quantity in Sight 3575000
Quantity on Order 2240000
New York closing cross rate 4.96 1/2

WALL-STREET MARKET

New York, Oct. 29

Amer Power and Light Com 4
Amer Power Power 6
Amer Power Power 6
Amer Power Power 6
Electric Bond Common 9 1/2
Elec Bond 4 3/4 Pfd 36
Consolidated Gas 26
Columbia Gas 8
American Tel and Tele 110
Western Union Tele 32 1/2
Chesapeake and Ohio 42 1/2
New York Central 20 7/8
Baltimore and Ohio R R 15
Erie R R 11 1/2
Union Pacific R R 101 1/2
Great North Pfd 15
National Distillers 21
Distillers Seagram 13
Bethlehem Steel 24 1/2
United States Steel 31 1/8
American Smelting 35
Int Nickel of Canada 23 1/4
Anaconda Copper Mining 10 1/2
Kennecott Copper 17
Cerro de Pasco Copper 36
International Harvester 32
Ford Motors of Canada 'A' 21 1/2
General Motors 28 7/8
Packard Motor 4
General Electric 18
St. Oil of N J 39
Socoy 13 1/4
Chase Bank 23 1/4
National City Bank 20 1/2
Sun Life of Canada 350
Celanese Corp of Amer 26
National Dairy 16
Market very dull.

AMERICAN COTTON BELT

Weather Forecast

East: Generally fair. In Florida fair and warmer.
Central: Generally fair.
West: Fair. Little change in temperatures.

COTTON ARRIVALS

Receipts into Bombay on 27th October 2,122 bales
Receipts into Bombay to date since 1-9-1934 104,382 bales
Receipts into Bombay same time last season 63,725 bales
Increase 41,557 bales

ARGENTINE LINSEED

Buenos Aires, Oct. 29
November 11.82—22
December 11.85—08

LIVERPOOL WHEAT

Liverpool, Oct. 29
October 32 plus 1.8d
December 30 3/8 plus 1.4d
March 31 3/8 plus 3.8d
May 31 7/8 plus 1.4d

CHICAGO WHEAT

Chicago, Oct. 29
December 0.94 7/8—1.18c
May 0.94 1/4—1.12c
July 0.89 1/2—1.78c

NEW YORK SUGAR

New York, Oct. 29
December 17.8—01
March 1.67—01
May 1.69—04
July 1.74—03

BOMBAY SUGAR

Bombay, Oct. 30
Ready Javas Rs. 13-14-6
S S Nawab Rs. 4-0-6
S S Ranee Rs. 3-14-6
S S Himalaya Rs. 3-15
Shipment Oct. 3-14-6
Shipment Nov-Dec Rs. 3-11
Shipment Jan-March Rs. 3-10
Purtapur Rs. 13-11
African Rs. 13-12
Kesar Rs. 14-12
Java spot P. 3-15.

LONDON DISCOUNT RATES

Liverpool, Oct. 29
Bank Bills 3 months market rate 0-5/8 per cent to 0-11/16 per cent
Bank Bills 6 months market rate 0-3/4 per cent to 0-13/16 per cent
Fine Trade Bills 3 months market rate 2 per cent
Fine Trade Bills 6 months market rate 2-1/2 per cent to 3 per cent
Interest day to day loan 0-1/2 per cent to 0-1/2 per cent
Interest 7 days' market loan 0-1/2 per cent to 0-1/2 per cent

LONDON METALS

Liverpool, Oct. 29
Copper Braziers 411 1/4
Yellow metal 423 1/4
Spelter Hard Indian Brands 413 1/8
Corrugated sheets 24 gauge 412 3/4
Tin English Ingots Liverpool F O B 422 1/2

AMERICAN COTTON FIGURES

F P Bales 1934-35 1933-34
Receipts to date 2136000 3370000
Receipts yesterday 29-10-34 39000 49000
Exports to date 29-10-34 1230000 2303000
Stock at Ports 26-10-34 3146000 3939000
Stock at Interior 26-10-34 1829000 1822000
Stock at Liverpool 26-10-34 936000 939000
Visible Supply 26-10-34 6629000 8347000
Quantity in Sight 26-10-34 3575000 5359000
Quantity on Order 26-10-34 2240000 3362000
Sight 26-10-34 2240000 3362000

BOMBAY COTTON

Following a small decline of 3 points in New York cotton futures, the local market opened at Rs. 299.4 for Broach A-M delivery. It is said that the proposals for changes of tender and improvement of the hedge contract were rejected by the Board of the East India Association. This news was responsible for the opening weakness but there was steady buying by professional operators which improved prices.

Today being the general meeting to consider tejimandi contracts the market closed at 3 p.m. as under:—
Rs. a. p.
Broach A/M 210 4 0
Omura D/J 183 9 0
Bengal D/J 135 4 0

READY COTTON SALES

Bombay, Oct. 30.
100 Ital India Katol 183
200 B. Mayji Nabha 19 off
100 Narshi Nagshi Hanst 11 off
90 Narshi Nagshi Hissar 8 off
44 Ital India Arvi 181
52 Ital India Warora Broach Rate
200 G G Keshu and Co. Itola 4 off
100 Cotton Agent Porbandar 106
200 Langli and Co. Broach 6 off
300 Langli and Co. Nizamabad 205
110 B. Maheshwari Bhavnagar 162 1/4
30 Motiram Vaghi Khandwa 172

READY COTTON QUOTATIONS

Bombay, Oct. 30.
Bengal Superfine 140/42
Bengal Fine 127/29
Bengal F G 117/22
Sindh-Punjab Fine 125/27
Sindh-Punjab F G 115/20
Wardha-Hing 190/182
Nagpur/Savner 190/192
Pundhurna 180/182
Yemtal 178/180
Arvi 177/179
Ellichpur 177/179
Amroiti-Berar 176/178
Khamgaon 178/178
Mulapur 168/170
Khandesh 167/169
Jalna/Sailu 168/170
Burwah/Sanavad 172/177
Bijapur Fine 205/207
Punjab/American 215/217
Punjab/American mix 205/210
Miraj/Sangli 200/203
Gompta Good 192/200
Bajapur 180/185
Kamplia 348
Busoga 346
Jinja 342
Manza 336

INDIAN COTTON FIGURES

Bombay, Oct. 30
RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY Since 1st Sept.
In full-pressed bales. 2 days. This year
Khandesh 235 2,118
Central India 3,855
Barsi and Nagar 2,758
Hydrabad-Gaonani 324
Berar 3,788
Central Provinces 1,278
Total Cotton 11,109

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY

Yesterday. This year.
In full-pressed bales.
Europe 3,060 45,461
Japan and China 737 78,474
Coast Ports 125 3,958
Up-country by Rail 24,001
Afloat in harbour for Europe, China and Japan 12,681
Total 3,922 162,575

PRODUCE RECEIPTS

Bombay, Oct. 30
Khandesh 228 bales.
Dhule 2 bales.
N W Provinces 50 bales.
Sindh-Punjab 2 bales.
Compta-Dharwar 42 bales.
Western-Northerns 176 bales.
Tinnevely and Cambodia 21 bales.
Egyptians 92 bales.
East Africans 827 bales.
Total cotton 1,423 bales.
Wheat 8,834 cwt.
Linseed 472 cwt.
Rape, Rai and Mustard seeds 637 cwt.
Gingellyseed 380 cwt.
Poppyseed 829 cwt.
Groundnuts 11,820 cwt.
Castorseed 1,422 cwt.
Rice 3,002 cwt.
Myrabollams 1,004 cwt.
Cottonseed 1,254 cwt.
Mowaseed 470 cwt.
Gram 934 cwt.
Jowar 9 cwt.
Maize 41 cwt.
Barley 189 cwt.
Bajree 1,016 cwt.
Coal 697 tons.

THE BOMBAY GRAINS AND SEEDS ASSOCIATION LTD.

Bombay, Oct. 30
BROWN BOLD LINSEED MAY 1935
Vaids.
9 a.m. Rs. a. p.
12 noon 65 2 0
3 p.m. 65 1 3
5-30 p.m. 65 1 3
0 0 0

SEEDS TRADERS' ASSOCIATION

Bombay, Oct. 30
Castorseed May delivery: Opening Rs. 28/6; Closing Rs. 28/0
Cottonseed January delivery: Opening Rs. 18/6; Highest Rs. 18/8; Closing Rs. 18/6
Groundnut seeds February delivery: Opening Rs. 31/10/6; Lowest Rs. 31/10/6; Closing Rs. 31/10/6

GOLD AND SILVER

Bombay, Oct. 30
The local silver market ruled very steady to-day on improved buying. Prices opened at Rs. 65-2 and advanced to Rs. 65-3. The gold market was quiet with a limited business. Shanghai advices were unchanged and T T on London was quoted at 1-4 1/16. It is believed that U S Government will be buying new to the extent of favourable trade balance which will result in a steady rise in silver. The market is well liquidated and we think purchases in easy markets will show good profits in the long run.
Ready silver Rs. a. p.
Kartak delivery 65 2 0
Magsar delivery 65 0 0
Ready gold 34 13 3
Kartak delivery 34 13 3
Magsar delivery 34 14 9

MONEY MARKET

Exchange Quotations

Bombay, Oct. 30.
B. C. Rate—
T T D D 1/6
LONDON—
Banks selling T T D D 1/6 1/32 Oct-February
Banks selling T T 1/6 Mar-June
Banks buying T T 1/6 3/32 Oct-December
Banks buying T T 1/6 3/32 Oct-December
Banks buying T T 1/6 1/8 Jan-Mar.
NEW YORK B. C. RATE—
T T 271
Banks selling T T 269
Banks buying T T 266 3/4

PARIS—

Banks selling D D 562
Banks buying D D 572
AMSTERDAM—
Banks selling D D 54 7/8
JAPAN—
Banks selling D D 54 5/8

HONGKONG—

Banks selling T T 77 5/8
Banks buying T T 77 1/8

SHANGHAI—

Banks selling D D 90 1/2
SINGAPORE—
Banks selling D D 157

BERLIN—

Banks selling D D 89 3/4
CROSS RATE—
New York/London 4.96 5/8 29th instant
Shanghai/London 1/4 1/16 30th instant

Japan/London 1/2 30th instant

Java/London 7.28 3/4 29th instant
London/Paris 75.28 29th instant
London/Berlin 12.27 29th instant
London/Switzerland 15.21 1/2 29th instant

London/Italy 57.96 29th instant

London/Berlin 12.33 29th instant
London/Stockholm 12.29 29th instant
London/New York 4.96 1/2 29th instant

London/Amsterdam 7.33 29th instant

Tone of Sterling Exchange—Steady.
Gold 47-6 1/2 27th instant; 47-0 7/8 29th instant
Silver London Ready 23 3/4 27th instant
Silver London Forward 23 7/8 27th instant
Silver New York Ready 53 27th instant
Silver New York Forward 53 27th instant
London discounts 3 mos 11/16 per cent
27th instant 11/16 per cent 29th instant
London discounts 6 mos 7/8 per cent
27th instant 13/16 per cent 29th instant

London discounts 6 mos 7/8 per cent

27th instant 13/16 per cent 29th instant
London discounts 6 mos 7/8 per cent
27th instant 13/16 per cent 29th instant
Imperial Bank Rate 3 1/2 per cent
Banks of England Rate 2 per cent
Money—1 1/2 per cent
2 mos 1 1/4 per cent
6 mos 1 1/2 per cent
Tone—Steady.

INDIAN COTTON PARITY

STRAIDLE DIFFERENCES
New York Liverpool parity
Liverpool New York December 156 at Cross Rate 4.96 5/8
Bombay Liverpool—
Broach A/M 1935 209/8 Liverpool May 1935 6.55 Rs. 75 1/4 at Exchange 1/6
Bombay New York—
Broach A/M 1935 209/8 New York May 12.32 Rs. 65 3/4 at Cross Rate 4.96 5/8.

HIGH & LOW COTTON PRICES

Bombay, Oct. 29
Broach A/M 1935 opening 211; highest 212; lowest 211; close 212
Omura D/J opening 183 1/2; highest 184 1/2; lowest 183 1/4; close 184 1/2
Bengal D/J opening 136 1/4; highest 136 1/2; lowest 136 1/4; close 136 1/2
Tejmandi for Broach A/M 1935 (31-11-34) Rs. 6
Tejmandi for Broach Settlement (21-11-34) Rs. 6

INDIAN STERLING LOANS

Liverpool, Oct. 29
3 per cent Indian Sterling Loan 285 3/8
4 1/2 per cent Indian Sterling Loan 1918/53 4108 1/4
4 1/2 per cent Indian Sterling Loan 1930/55 4111 1/2
4 1/2 per cent Indian Sterling Loan 1938/58 4115 3/4
4 1/2 per cent Indian Sterling Loan 1942/47 4115 1/4
4 1/2 per cent Indian Sterling Loan 1953/57 4106 3/8
6 per cent Indian Sterling Loan 1953/57 4104 1/4
3 1/2 per cent Indian Sterling Loan 1954/59 4103

GOLD AND SILVER

Bombay, Oct. 30
The local silver market ruled very steady to-day on improved buying. Prices opened at Rs. 65-2 and advanced to Rs. 65-3. The gold market was quiet with a limited business. Shanghai advices were unchanged and T T on London was quoted at 1-4 1/16. It is believed that U S Government will be buying new to the extent of favourable trade balance which will result in a steady rise in silver. The market is well liquidated and we think purchases in easy markets will show good profits in the long run.
Ready silver Rs. a. p.
Kartak delivery 65 2 0
Magsar delivery 65 0 0
Ready gold 34 13 3
Kartak delivery 34 13 3
Magsar delivery 34 14 9

LONDON SILVER

Liverpool, Oct. 29
Market closed steady.
Spot 23 5/8.
Forward 23 3/4

GOLD BAR

Liverpool, Oct. 29
Gold bars fine per 99 9 1/2 47-6 1/2

BOMBAY STOCK EXCHANGE

Brokers Busy With Budli Business

STEADY TONE IN ANTICIPATION OF COVERING

BOMBAY, Oct. 30.

There was a fairly large month-end budli business to-day and carrying premiums showed no change. The session displayed fairly good undertone throughout the day with a scattered demand for Hydro-Electric and Steel shares. It is believed that the market is expecting short covering which may result in a temporary rally but the same will be at the cost of weakness of the technical situation of the market. Thus it will be unsafe to follow the rise and prefer to await lower levels for relief.

In view of "Moort Business" there will not be any important price movement in the near future and without a fair decline there will be no inducement to buy on "Diwali Day." Thus the market is likely to be a trading affair this week.

Improvement in Steel shares in London influenced some enquiry for Tata Steel shares which ruled very steady to-day. Dids. were done at Rs. 436 and ordinary shares around Rs. 100/- Andhra and Tata Power shares were also firm. Cement shares were easy but Indian Cement ruled steady. Bellapurs were easy and Burma shares were quiet in the absence of any enquiry. Government papers were fairly steady with short covering and some buying. Bombay Dyeing Mill shares were steady but other mill shares remained neglected. To-morrow the market will remain open upto 3 p.m.

TEXTILE MILLS.

Bombay, Oct. 30.
100 Ahm. Ad. 313 12
500 Bom. Cotton 65 0
250 Bombay Dyeing 912 8
250 Bradbury 110 0
100 Century 311 4
100 Central India 321 14

ACTIVE SHARES AT A GLANCE

Bombay, Oct. 30
Bombay Dyeing 908 906 912
Century 310 30

JUPITER GENERAL

has various schemes of
LIFE INSURANCE to
suit all. J9

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHIROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

REGD. NO. B. 1065

JUPITER GENERAL

will gladly supply full
particulars about life In-
surance for mere asking.
J10

BOMBAY: WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 31, 1934

Police Hindering Congress Campaign?

ALLEGED BEATING AND ARRESTS

Congressmen Wire To Leaders For Instructions

CAWNPORE, Oct. 29. A sensation has been created in the Cawnpore District as a result of the arrests of Mr. Brij Bihari Mehrotra, President of the Cawnpore District Congress Committee, and Mr. Ganga Sahai Chaube, General Secretary of the District Congress Committee and the convenor of the Cawnpore District Congress Parliamentary Board, along with Mr. Mewalal, Congress worker of the Pukhraya Tehsil, while they were holding a largely attended public meeting in the village of Musanagar on Friday last.

Messrs. Ganga Sahai Chaube and Mewalal are alleged to have been beaten and caned by the Sub-Inspector-in-charge of the Thana. Mr. Mewalal is stated to have received some serious cuts on his hand and his back, both of which are swollen. He was later released the same night, while Messrs. Mehrotra and Chaube were brought hand-cuffed to Cawnpore to-day.

The following telegram was sent

to Mahatma Gandhi, Rajendra Babu, Dr. Ansari, Pt. Govind Balabh Pant and Dr. Morarilal this morning, but it was held up by the Telegraph Office as being 'objectionable':—

"District Police hindering Sri-Prakash's election campaign. Ganga Sahai Chaube, Convenor, District Parliamentary Committee, and Brijbehari Mehrotra, President, District Congress Committee, arrested Friday last, addressing Musanagar election meeting without warrants. Sub-Inspector of Police belaboured Ganga Sahai Chaube and Mewalal. In previous week, Baburam was beaten for announcing Jhinhak meeting. Wire instructions."

It is understood that the local Congress circles that the local C. I. D. have issued instructions to the District Police to watch the activities of the local Congress workers and to report to the local authorities. These arrests are regarded as an outcome of these instructions, though misunderstood. —United Press.

Gandhiji's Visit To Exhibition

EVINCES GREAT INTEREST IN INSPECTING KHADI SECTION

Mahatma paid a visit to the Exhibition early on Saturday morning accompanied by Smt. Mahadevi Desai, Shankarlal Banker and Pyarelal and Messrs. Kapadia and Jinabhai Joshi, Secretaries of the Exhibition. He was welcomed at the entrance gate by Mr. Lalbahai.

Commencing from the Committee Stall, he visited all the stalls and very much appreciated the attractive manner in which the Swadeshi articles were arranged in the various stalls. He evinced keen interest in inspecting the exhibits in the Khadi section particularly in the exhibits and self-sufficiency courts. Explanatory placards were attached to all important articles and wherever additional information was found necessary it was supplied by Smt. Shankarlal Banker.

SELF-SUFFICIENCY COURT.

He was very much pleased to note the progress made by the various centres of Khadi in texture and the varieties of cloth produced and he very much appreciated the efforts made by some of the branches in popularising unbleached Khadi. He was particularly delighted to see the self-sufficiency court in which are placed the specimens of self-spinning cloth of leaders and workers devoted to Khadi as also cultivators who have taken to making their own cloth from their own yarn.

On his way to the demonstration court at the other end of the Exhibition he looked into the various stalls which went on offering him samples of various articles they were dealing in and to such an extent though pleased with the love shown by the people that he had to remark that he was being overburdened.

BLIND BOYS SOCIETY.

At the Blind Boys Society stall, he was very much impressed by the skill some of the boys had attained in reading letters and playing cards offered to them. He spent considerable time in the village industries demonstration court where he inspected with keen interest the processes of carding, spinning and weaving that were shown by the various

parties that had come. The Ras Rani and the Wardha Parties and their work were known to him but he lingered to see the exquisite skill shown by the fine spinners of Nanded, a centre started by Smt. Shoorji Vallabhdas in the Nizam State. Smt. Shoorji, who was present on the spot personally explained how the art of fine spinning that was known to a few had steadily spread to as many as 400 and how there were further prospects of extension.

SUDARSHAN CHARKA.

Gandhiji was also pleased to note the further improvements made in the Sudarshan spinning wheel of Mr. Rajagopalani, which he had seen over a year ago at Ahmedabad.

He also gave considerable time in seeing the combined carding and spinning machine invented by Mr. Kale of Messrs. Kirloskar Brothers which is designed to spin over 2000 yards per hour. The keen interest he evinced in all the things to which his eyes turned at the Exhibition showed that he would have felt happy if he could have stayed longer at the Exhibition and that if he was obliged to leave owing to the pressure of other work, it was not without a wrench.

VOTE FOR MAULANA SHAUKAT ALI

Raja Of Salempur's Appeal To Voters

(From A Correspondent.)

LUCKNOW, Oct. 29. Under the signatures of many influential Muslim citizens of Lucknow, a big public meeting was held at Aminabad Park on Sunday evening to express complete confidence in Maulana Shaikat Ali.

The Rajasahab of Salempur who presided, in a forceful speech reminded the audience of the sacrifices and services rendered by Maulana Shaikat Ali for Islam, Mussalmans and the motherland. He appealed to the voters to send such a representative who could be always trusted.



With the permission of the President of the Indian National Congress, a Bombay Workers' demonstration was held in the Congress Pandit on Sunday morning. Photo shows Mst. Chand Bi of Delhi addressing the workers from the rostrum.

BOMBAY WORKERS' DEMONSTRATION

BOTH DRIVERS KILLED?

Serious Collision Between Two Goods Trains

MULTAN, Oct. 30. Report has been received here of a serious collision between two goods trains near the Rahimyar Khan Railway Station.

It is reported that the drivers of both the trains were killed, although one of them had jumped out just before the collision to save his life.

Further details are lacking.—A. P.

"MENACE OF COMMUNISM & TERRORISM"

Two Prizes Offered To Best Writers In English, Hindi And Urdu

NEW DELHI, Oct. 29. The "United Press" understands that two prizes of Rs. 200 and 100 will be offered to two best writers of essays in English, Hindi or Urdu on topics of general world interest and of particular interest to India. The subjects will include menace of communism and terrorism.

Mr. I. M. Stephens, the Director of Public Information will be the judge of the English essays. The latest date for submission of the essays is December 31.

Mr. Jaffri, Deputy Director of Public Information to whom all essays should be submitted will act as Secretary of the Committee of Management which will include Mr. Layard, Deputy Commissioner of Delhi, Mr. U. N. Sen, of the Associated Press, Sardar Sobha Singh Vice-Chairman, New Delhi Municipality.—United Press.

FIRE AT LAHORE

Whole Mohalla Reduced To Ashes

LAHORE, Oct. 30. Report has been received here that an entire mohalla in Chinot near Jhang was reduced to ashes as a result of fire.

The fire which was first noticed at noon yesterday spread over the whole mohalla and the efforts of the people to check it proved fruitless.

Telephonic and telegraphic messages were sent to Lyapur and other important centres, but by the time fire engines arrived from these places the mohalla had been reduced to ashes.—A. P.

Nagpur Oct. 29.—The Commissioner of the Chhattisgarh Division has offered a reward of Rs. 150 for the destruction of a man-eating tiger which is infesting the villages of Bahar Talas in the Balaghat district.—United Press.

Why Copy Foreign Model Of Educational System?

Vocational Training Emphasised In Sir A. Hydari's New Scheme

HYDERABAD, (Deccan), Oct. 29. There was a large gathering of students, past and present, head of educational institutions and many prominent citizens present at the City College last evening when the "College Day" was celebrated with great splendour and pomp.

Sir Akbar Hydari, who presided on the occasion, in his Presidential Address said: "I am glad to have this opportunity of visiting the City College, and of coming into personal touch with the staff and students of an institution which is to-day one of the most important feeders of the University and which, I hope in the not far distant future, will play a still more important part—a leading or, at any rate an independent part—in our educational system."

FOREIGN MODEL.

"For years past, I like many other thinking people have been pained fully conscious that the present educational system—copied from a foreign model to meet the particular circumstances of the times—is no longer adapted to our country's needs, and in my scanty hours of leisure I have tried to think out a system which would be reoriented so as to meet our present requirements."

"Several years ago, in my Convocation Address to the Punjab University, I sketched the outlines of a system, and that suggestion of mine has since, I find, been gaining ground so rapidly and widely that there is now a hope that I may even see it put in practice in my life time."

"Above all, since the best of my life-work has been done for Hyderabad, I should like to see it working in the Nizam's Dominions."

THREE KINDS OF EDUCATION.

"The principle of this re-orientation was that instead of there being three stages of education—Primary, Secondary and Collegiate, one leading to the other, there shall be three kinds or categories of education—Essential, Vocational and University—each an end and object in itself, each qualifying students fully for their work in life; and all three shall co-exist within the purview of the University."

"Under it for the middle category—Vocational education—there would be Colleges specially equipped for some calling or profession, including Commerce, Business and Government service. Thus, on finishing the Essential Course, the would-be Engineer will go to the Engineering College, the would-be Teacher to the Teachers' Training College, the would-be Merchant to the College of Commerce, the would-be Doctor to the Medical

KIDNAPPERS SENTENCED

They Carried On Systematic Traffic In Minor Girls For 10 Years

RAIPUR, Oct. 29. How a gang of kidnapers have been carrying on systematic traffic in minor girls for nearly four years since 1930 with headquarters at Cawnpore was revealed in the court of the Additional Sessions Judge, who pronounced sentences ranging from three to thirteen years rigorous imprisonment on eight of the accused, including one woman.

The members of the gang according to the prosecution lured ten girls from Chhattisgarh district, took them to Cawnpore which was the base of the operations of the gang. From this base the accused sold the girls in marriages in Sind and Unao District U. P. for money consideration, varying from three to seven hundred rupees.

The clue supplied by two very young girls, who had been rescued by the villagers in Exampara, Raipur District, led to the detection of the gang and the police succeeded in tracing seven of the ten kidnapped girls.

Of the ten accused including Ram Narain, the leader of the gang and his mistress, who acted as decoy, one has been granted pardon, another has been acquitted and eight have been sentenced.

The leader of the gang has been sentenced to thirteen years and his mistress to ten years' rigorous imprisonment.—A. P.

HIS MAJESTY'S SILVER JUBILEE

Punjab Govt.'s Plans For Fitting Celebration

LAHORE, (By Mail.)

The Associated Press understands that at the invitation of His Excellency the Governor of the Punjab, the Members of his Executive Council and Ministers, the leaders and Secretaries and some members of the parties in the Legislative Council and also certain of the nominated members attended a meeting at Government House at which they discussed in an informal manner the arrangements for the celebration in May 1935 of the Silver Jubilee of His Majesty the King Emperor.

His Excellency announced that the celebrations of the Government of India would be held at Simla. There would be a Military Tattoo on the 11th and 13th May, followed by a Peeples' Mela. The Punjab Government had promised to give such assistance as was practicable in matters incidental to the Tattoo; and also to be mainly responsible for the Mela.

NO UNDUE EXPENDITURE. For the province, it was agreed that strict regard should be had to the wish of His Imperial Majes-

BABU RAJENDRA PRASAD ILL

Dr. Patel Advises Him To Take Complete Rest

Oct. 30. Babu Rajendra Prasad who had an attack of asthma and consequent fever on Monday night was examined by Doctor Bhaskar Patel on Tuesday and was advised to take complete rest for at least a couple of days. Accordingly Babu Rajendra Prasad has cancelled all his public engagements in Bombay and his visit to Delhi and other places in connection with the Assembly election campaign. He will leave Bombay for Patna on November 1 at night.

Just before bidding farewell to the Congress Nagar Babu Rajendra Prasad told the Associated Press that he was sorry he has not been able to announce the names of the Congress Cabinet but promised that he would make the announcement before evening to-day.—A. P.

120-FOOT FLAG STAFF AT WORLI

Municipality Approached For Permission To Retain It

The Reception Committee has begun to demolish the Congress Nagar which they constructed in such a short time.

According to latest figures obtained from the Reception Committee treasurer, the Committee has not only a balanced budget but will also have a small surplus.

The Committee has applied the Municipality to get a permission to retain the 120 feet flag staff on Worli grounds in memory of the Congress Session. It remains to be seen whether the Municipal authorities will give the necessary permission.—A. P.

RUPEE COSTS SIX MONTHS' JAIL

NAGPUR, Oct. 30.

The lure of only one rupee culminated in a sentence of six months' rigorous imprisonment to-day. Acquiring the confidence of a man out in search of employment, Tulstram, the accused, induced him (Ramsunder) to part with only a rupee, giving out that he had been engaged as a cook. To the surprise of Ramsunder his new master disappeared only to be arrested by the police at Hoshangabad. The accused Tulstram took his trial before Mr. Rizvi, Magistrate, who sentenced him to-day as stated above.—A. P.

INCREASING PROFITS OF STATE RAILWAYS

NEW DELHI, Oct. 30.

An increase in the earnings of all State owned railways continues to be not only steady, but further appreciable. The Associated Press understands that during the first three weeks of October the earnings have been forty-six lakhs better than the income of corresponding period last year. This means the daily average in the first three weeks of the second half of the financial year has been over two lakhs of rupees as against an average increase during the first half of the year of ten lakhs per week.—A. P.

ty that the celebrations should be local and on a scale that did not involve undue expenditure. The Punjab Government would not move up to Simla until after the celebrations in the Capital. A special committee would be formed at Lahore after the Military, the North Western Railway Administration and the Municipal Committee, Lahore had been consulted.

The meeting was unanimous in supporting all His Excellency's suggestions and agreed that in particular, steps should be taken to bring the celebrations within the reach of every villager.—A. P.